THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1845. NO. 2.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Railroad Convention at Greensburgh, the proceedings of which we published last week, was probably the largest and most unanimous convention in feeling, considering it was taken from all parties, ever held in Western Pennsylvania. It was composed of men of high standing in the community,—farmers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists. It evidenced a deep conviction of the wisdom and justice of their demands, and a fixed determination to accomplish the object desired. It is no ordinary occasion which calls men from their business and homes, and secures so much attention, and we trust Philadelphia will begin to see that by her most unwise opposition she is in a fair way to estrange from her the attachments of a large and thriving part of the State.

It appears to us that Philadelphia does not understand the true state of the case, and the cause of the feeling manifested in this part of the state. It is not because there is any opposition to Philadelphia, or to her proposition for a continuous Railway, but because we are convinced that the Baltimore Road will inevitably go to the Ohio river at some point, and that if it is driven from this state, and goes to any point below, it will injure our Main Line, a continuous Railroad, and the Western part of the State, beyond calculation. A continuous road would do very well, if the Baltimore road can be kept at Cumberland, but if it goes to the Ohio river below this, then a continuous road will not secure to us the trade. The fact is, that a continuous road would be in a far better condition to contend for the trade of the west, with the Baltimore road terminating here, than at a point below. This being the case, and there being a moral certainty that that road must go to the Ohio river, we are surprised that Philadelphia should be unwilling for it to terminate at the point where it will do a continuous road, should it be made, and the Main Line, the least injury, besides greatly benefitting the Western part of the State.

If Philadelphia could only be led to look at her own interests in a liberal light she would at once join with the western counties in granting the right of way, and urging on the Baltimore road to completion to Pittsburgh; and then, instead of wasting her energies on so unnecessary a work as a continuous road, she would look beyond Pittsburgh, through Ohio and Indiana, and take measures to secure to herself the trade of those rich and flourishing states. But we fear she will continue steadfast to her past selfish policy, the effect of which will be, she will soon find herself, the third or fourth city in the Union.

Burning of an Aqueduct on the Canal.

We regret to learn that "Shaffer's" or "Shaver's" Aqueduct, a wooden structure, about ten miles below Huntingdon, was burned on last Monday night—*how*, it is not stated, as the letters received barely state that it had occurred. We cannot doubt the fact. The particulars will no doubt be received to-day. This structure was three or four spans in length. The effect will necessarily be to derange the communication for a few days, and we learn that the wagoning will be between eight and twelve miles; not more than the latter. The Transporters have taken the necessary measures to provide vehicles for carrying goods over this space, and in a short time, we have reason to believe, the connection will work smoothly. It is too late in the season to rebuild a substantial structure, but a temporary one can and ought to be put up forthwith. The Superintendent and Commissioners are, no doubt, at work before this.

When wagons are provided, as they will immediately be, the delay will be short, and the extra expense no more than the carriage for the distance. The commissioners, it strikes us, ought immediately to instruct the collectors here and eastward to allow a drawback equal to this expense on all goods coming through from Philadelphia or Columbia, or produce &c., passing through from this city to those places. This would obviate all objection on this score, and then the only evil would be a delay of not more than one day between the above points and this city.

Agricultural Celebration.

A great Agricultural Fair, for the state of New York, was held at Utica last week. An address was delivered by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. of Boston, in the presence of *ten thousand farmers!* His "theme was, not Agriculture, but the AMERICAN FARMER—his position, opportunities, sources of enjoyment and of just pride and satisfaction. His is the career which gives surest promise of Health of Body, serenity of Mind and Competence of Estate—which concentrates the joys of Earth and opens the gates to Heaven."

The address is spoken of as a most brilliant production.

On Friday of last week, the Massachusetts Horticultural society celebrated their 17th anniversary. Mr. EVERETT, who had just arrived from England, was present; and among the guests was Mrs. HAMILTON, widow of that distinguished man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Among the speakers, were Mr. Everett, Mr. Webster, Caleb Cushing, Hon. Wm. B. M'Clay, and Rev. John O. Choules.

☞Among the speakers and principal participators in the business of the Greensburgh Rail Road Convention, were Hon. Walter Forward, Hon. William Wilkins, Hon. Harmar Denny, Wilson McCandless, George Darsie, Thomas Williams, S. W. Black, T. J. Bigham, N. B. Craig, Thomas Donnely, Moses Hampton, and R. H. Kerr, Esquires, of Allegheny; Hon. Richard Coulter, J. M. Burrell, J. C. Plummer, E. Cowan, —— Covode, and Isaac Fulton, Esquires, of Westmoreland; Simon Gebhart, and A. J. Ogle, Esquires, of Somerset; John Fuller, and J. W. Phillips, Esquires, of Fayette; and Robert Shaw, and Col. Robert Miller, of Washington; C. C. Sullivan, Esq., and Hon. William Beatty, of Butler.

The Tallahassee Star of the 12th instant says—"We were shown the other day a very fine sample of Florida sugar from the plantation of Mr. Miller, of Jefferson county, which, for its perfect crystalization and beautiful color, could scarcely be surpassed by the best Muscovado or New O. Sugars."

SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.
A NEW BOOK.

A most remarkable and important work, just from the press, is announced in the New York papers. It purports to be "the lives and opinions of Benjamin Franklin Butler, and Jesse Hoyt, with anecdotes or Biographical sketches of Stephen Allen, George P. Barker, Jacob Barker, James Gordon Bennet, Samuel B. Betts, Isaac W. Bishop, E. P. Blair, Walter Bowne, C. C. Cambreling, Moses L. Cantine, J. I. Coddington, Wm. H Crawford, Edwin Croswell, Isaac Kible, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Isaac Q. Leake, Charles L. Livingston, Edward Livingston, Wm. L. Marcy, M. M. Noah, Thaddeus Phelps, Elijah F. Purdy, Roger Skinner, Peter W. Spicer, Samuel Swartwout, Enos T. Throop, Henry Ulshoeffer, John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Prosper M. Wetmore, Campbell P. White, Levi Woodbury, Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and their friends and political associates, by WM. L. MACKENZIE. COOK & Co., publishers Boston."

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the work, as a "lucid and startling exposition of the enormous fraud and villiany which have for years, save at intervals, cajoled, duped and misled the People of New-York under the abused name of "Democracy," with the watchwords "Harmony of the Party," "Regular Nominations," "Usages of the Party," &c. &c. It consists in the main of the private correspondence of Martin Van Buren and his wire-workers with Jesse Hoyt, their crony and fugleman in New York, during the quarter of a century which witnessed the rise and fall of the master spirit of this soulless and profligate junto. The astounded reader of this mass of correspondence is admitted behind the scenes and sees the performers in the great Political swindle dressing for their parts, putting on their masks, furnishing their sham patriotism, &c. &c. to trick, delude and plunder the People. No publication of equal interest to the People of our State or of equal value to its future historians has ever till now been given to the world."

We gather from the opening chapter that they were left behind him in the Custom House when Mr. Hoyt rather hastily vacated that establishment; were claimed and taken possession of by the Poindexter Investigating Commissioners, by them removed to Washington when it was apprehended that Hoyt would replevin them, and have since found their way to the hands of their present editor and publisher, by means not fully explained.

The *Express* says the writer is a distinguished Locofoco, one of the political refugees, whom Mr. Van Buren and others *petted* after the Canadian rebellion, and introduced to public consideration in that State. He published for some time a weekly paper in New York. In Canada he filled a large place in the public eye, and this book will make him fill a yet larger place in the United States. No work that has been printed here, will have so great a run; for it introduces us at once into the very bosom of Loco Focoism in the State of New York from 1816 up to 1833, and developes a species of political charlatanry and Machiavelism, the like of which has never been paralleled on earth.

Lengthy extracts from the correspondence of Stephen Allen, Benjamin F. Butler, J. Van Buren, W. L. Marcy, J. G. Bennet, and others, are given in the Express and Tribune, which exhibit the most disgusting scenes of hypocrisy, meanness, deception, profligacy, and profanity the world ever saw. The hearts of these great Locofoco leaders are here laid open and bare. An exhibit is made of the stupendous *trade* they have made of politics, sacrificing the best interests of their country for their own pecuniary profit and aggrandizement, and treating principle as a thing very well for the rank and file, but entirely too straight-laced for a trader in political stocks. We trust the book will do good. If any thing can, of which we have some doubt, it must open the eyes of the rank and file in the Democracy, to the hypocrisy and rotten-heartedness of their leaders.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York Diocese was to assemble last Wednesday (24th instant) at 10 o'clock, in St. John's Chapel, in New York. Its meeting is looked to with great solicitude, and its proceedings will be narrowly watched, and freely scrutinized. In the absence of the bishop, a presiding officer is to be chosen. For this office we understand the friends and opponents of Bishop Onderdonk have each a candidate. One of the most important matters to come up, is the question of paying the bishop's salary, awaiting orders from the Convention.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Hunter Hill, who is charged with having murdered Major Robert Reddick Smith, of Somerton, Virginia, has been arrested in New York. The murder occurred on the 13th instant. When arrested, he immediately inquired if the Major was dead, and expressed his readiness to go back to Virginia and be tried, alleging that he had not slept for three nights. The gentlemen who had followed him there aver that he is at least thirty pounds lighter than when they last saw him, just previous to the commission of the foul deed.

ARREST OF SCUDDER.—We learn by an extra of the Albany Argus, that Scudder, who was a principal actor in the outrages which resulted in the murder of Steele, and Bartlett, who was likewise engaged in them, were caught on Canastota River, in Steuben county, on the 18th instant, by Magee, deputy sheriff. and one or two others, at the house of a brother-in-law of Scudder's. They are in the Bath jail. A reward of some 800 dollars was offered for Scudder.

BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., was consecrated to the office of Bishop, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The edifice was crowded to excess.—The services commenced at half-past ten o'clock, a large number of clergy in their robes, and the following Bishops being present:—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Chase, Presiding Bishop, accompanied by Bishops Hopkins, Lee, McCrosky, Freeman, Doane and Brownell.

AMERICAN PRISONERS *in Van Diemen's Land*.—The Washington Union publishes the names of 27 persons who have been pardoned, and are on their way home. There are still quite a number yet remaining, who, it is supposed, will soon be released. These men were engaged in the Canada rebellion.

THE MORMON WAR.
TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT!

By a letter in the St. Louis Republican, from the editor, and from the Warsaw Signal, we have accounts from the seat of War, up to Wednesday morning Sept. 17. The excitement is tremendous, and blood has been shed. In Morley's settlement, near Lima, from fifty to sixty houses were destroyed, and it was reported that among the buildings burned, was a mill, and that in a conflict between the parties one or two Mormons were killed, and three or four wounded.

It was reported in Warsaw, and credited, that the same process of burning out the Mormons, had been commenced in the upper part of the county. It is said, that they have commenced burning the Mormon houses in the La Harpe settlement and Camp Creek settlement. These settlements are in the Nauvoo region. Mr. HEAD, the Clerk of Hancock county, has fled from Carthage to Quincy, with the public records. Gen. WILLIAMS, is encamped with a number of men, anti-Mormons, about six miles from Warsaw.

The letter of the editor of the Republican, writing from Warsaw, says:

Yesterday, a deplorable circumstance occurred about seven miles from here, which I believe will form the element for a much wider difficulty than any thing which has yet transpired. The story, as well as as I can gather it in the confusion of reports, follows.

It is said, that on Sunday or Monday three men entered Carthage, and enquired for Mr. BACKENSTOS, the Sheriff, who is a *Jack Mormon*, and very obnoxious to the anti-Mormons. Mr. Backenstos made his escape. Yesterday, Mr. FRANKLIN A. WORREL, a merchant of Carthage, and a Lieutenant in the Carthage Greys, was out, with twelve or fourteen other persons, when they came up with Backenstos and a number of Mormons, at a place called Prentices' Shanty.—The Mormons beckoned to Worrell and his party to keep away, but they either did not understand the signal, or disregarded it. On their approach, two guns were fired, A ball from one entered Worrell's breast, killing him almost instantly.—The corpse is now in the town, The other ball entered the cap of the man by his side. As you may suppose, this has added fuel to the flames, and this morning I find a majority of the citizens here preparing to go out, and nothing is talked of but a general battle, and the driving of the Mormons from the county.

Numbers of people, especially women and children, are leaving the country as fast as they can get away. I found a number, with their baggage and household affairs, on the bank of the river. Thus far the Mormons have fled in every instance, making little or no resistance; but they cannot flee much further, and they must either stand and fight, shortly, or leave the county.

Alarm and excitement pervade all classes, and terror is depicted on the countenances of all the families I have yet seen. This week, I believe, must bring matters to an issue. From the apparent concert with which the anti-Mormons are acting—their simultaneous attacks—the deep and deadly hatred which they entertain to the Mormons—the fact that the Mormons from all the settlements out of Nauvoo are being thriven into the city—I judge a fight must come off this week, which will probably give a predominancy to one party or the other.

From the Warsaw Signal, September 18th.

Murder of one of our best Men—to Arms! to Arms.!!

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of one of our most estimable citizens, by the hands of assassins. FRANKLIN A. WORREL, of Carthage is no more. While riding across the prairie, in company with some friends yesterday, about 11 o'clock, some Mormons concealed in the hazel rough, nine miles from this place, fired upon him. The ball took effect in his breast and caused almost instant death. There was a wagon in company which brought his remains to this place.

Poor Frank, he was one of the noblest spirits in our county, and his death has kindled and *will* kindle a flame that can never be quenched until every Mormon has left the vicinity. REVENGE REVENGE Fellow citizens is now the word.

Mr. Worrel was in no way connected with the proceedings in the south of the county, and his assassination was only provoked that fell of revenge that seeks his victims indiscriminately.

There is no longer peace for Hancock Blood will and must flow if necessary to rid the county of the cursed authors of our troubles.

Further Particulars.—We learn from Mr. Reynolds, with whom Mr. Worrel was riding, that Backenstos was seen by him and Mr. Worrel near the place from whence the shot was fired. They rode towards him slowly, to enquire the news. When about 300 yards off they saw a man enter the bush and presently the shot was fired from the spot where he entered. The place where the murder took place was at the point that Backenstos had ordered a rendezvous; so that it appears to have been the act of the Sheriff's Mormon *posse!*

Rumor of War in Iowa.—It is rumored in town, that the people of Lee county, Iowa are driving the Mormons as in this county. We know not whence this news comes, and cannot vouch for its correctness.

THE MORMON WAR.

The St. Louis Republican, of Sept. 20, has a letter from the editor, dated Warsaw, Wednesday evening, Sept. 17. He had made an excursion during the day, to the camp of Gen. Williams, about 5 miles from the town. He thus describes the ruins of the burned buildings, and the process of their destruction, which he witnessed:

About four miles out, I passed the ruins of some four or five buildings, the residences of Mormons, which had been burned down on the day previous. They were still blazing and smoking. Generally, the house of the Mormons were small log buildings, of but little intrinsic value; but some of the ruins I passed, were of the better class of large log houses. At the site of one, there stood the stacks of three chimneys.—In every instance, the chimneys were standing monuments of the ruin and devastation around him.

On arriving at a place called Stringtown—a number of Mormon residences being built along the road, each having attached to it a small farm—in the lane in front of one of these buildings were about twenty armed men, on horseback, drawn up. Within, the family, consisting of the parent and a number of daughters and sons, from about eighteen years down, assisted and urged on by two or three of the armed *posse*, were carrying and throwing out every moveable thing. The family were working with great assiduity and industry, and it was painful beyond conception, to witness them toiling, thus to prepare their *own house* for the sacrifice.—At length, everything was removed even to the flooring plank—a fire was then kindled in one corner, by the aid of clapboards and other dry combustibles, and in ten minutes the flames danced over the labor of months. In this way, the party served six or seven buildings—of the number, a handsome frame house, As I passed one place, a solitary female, apparently past the meridian of life, was walking alone, with mournful steps and down cast eyes, around the smoking heap which constituted the ruins of her home. I suppose that it was her only shelter. The sight might have drawn pity from sterner material than I can boast of. One man who was burnt out had 12 in his family; his house, of hewed logs, had been recently put up, and a smile of joy and triumph for a moment lit up the faces of his family, at the suggestion that the logs being green, would not burn; but it was only momentary, for soon it was all in a blaze.

From this place, the armed party passed over to the Pear Creek Settlement, and soon the ascending columns of black smoke told that the work of destruction was on. In various other directions the ascending smoke gave notice that other parties were out. As far as I can ascertain, from a free conversation with persons engaged, there have been destroyed—including those burned in the Morely Settlement—betwen 70 and 100 houses. All have been swept in the Morely Precinct, and between 20 and 30 ruins may be seen in a short ride in this vicinity. In many cases, the loss was not great, but in deprivation imposed on the unhappy residents, it has been heavy.

He also describes an exciting scene, which took place near Col. Williams' camp, by Sheriff Backenstoss suddenly riding up with 500 armed Mormons. The house burning was left off directly, and the different marauding parties hurried to camp as soon as possible. One man was wounded by a shot in the leg from the Sheriff's party, but the Mormons retired to camp, 7 miles from Nauvoo, without attacking Col. Williams. The writer returned to Warsaw about dark, where he learned the following intelligence:

The *Twelve Elders*, or principal men of the Mormons, have addressed a proposition to the Anties which was received this evening, and which, I trust, may put a final end to this war. The Twelve propose that they will leave Nauvoo and the county, next spring, provided hostilities are suspended, and the vexation suits which they charge the Anties to have instituted against them, are withdrawn, and they are allowed to peaceably dispose of their property, and prepare for their removal. They have appointed a committee of five, to correspond with a committee of an equal number on the part of the settlers. This proposition is well received by many of the citizens of Warsaw, and if they do not reject it because of the language in which it is addressed to them, (they thinking it disrespectful,) it will most likely lead to a settlement and removal of the Mormons from among them. It is very desirable that this should be the result.

We think it exceedingly doubtful that 2,500 Mormons will consent to give up their houses and property and leave the county.

THE DEATH OF MR. WORRELL.—Mr. BACKENSTOS, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who has distinguished himself as the leader of the Mormons in the late civil war in Illinois, has issued a second proclamation, in which he gives the following account of the manner in which Mr. Worrell came to his death:

"After parting with the gentleman who escorted me [from Warsaw] I travelled about a mile and a half, when I discovered an armed body of some twenty men on the Warsaw and Carthage road, two or three miles eastward of me, and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that four men, mounted, left the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, I put the whip to my horse. As I was travelling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me. The chase lasted for two miles, when I overtook three men with teams. I informed them that armed men were pursuing me to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand. I commanded the mobbers to stop, when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and, it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless banditti. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault. I then made my way for the city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time."

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 27, 1845.

The Secret Political History.

The publication, by W. L. MACKENZIE, of the secret correspondence between the leaders of the Locofoco party in New York, is creating most profound sensation. Their genuiness is not denied. The *Tribune* and *Express* are publishing further extracts. The corruption they exhibit is astounding.

The *Courier* denounces in round terms the publication of these letters, as they were private property, but it remarks:

"The consequences of this publication, however, to the chief correspondents of Mr. Hoyt, the influence it is to exercise upon their character, and the unveiling of intrigues and of hearts thus brought about, cannot be recalled. *There are those made manifest in these pages who might gladly invoke the mountains to fall on and cover them.*"

The "*Journal of Commerce*" says of the letters, that if they are genuine "they ought to be universally read, that people might know what political patriotism is made of, how it is got up and sustained, and for what ends."

The "*Sun*" says these letters "cover a period of twenty five years, and disclose an astounding amount of intrigue, trickery and management for the spoils of office."

The New York "*Mirror*" says of the Book—"It has created a great excitement in town, no less than 2000 copies having been already sold, and it is likely to make capital for the approaching election. It shows up the "wire-pullers" in no enviable light—but such reckless betraying of confidence cannot be too severely censured."

The persons principally exhibited in these letters are Martin Van Buren, J. Van Buren, C. C. Cambreling, Jesse Hoyt, Benj. F. Butler, C. W. Lawrence, Stephen Allen, Mr. Secretary Marcy, I. L. Coddington, J. G. Bennett, &c.—all principal leaders of the Locos in New York. Even some political ladies make their appearance on the arena. The New York Express says of the Book:

"It must become a standard classic political book in the United States, and demands a place everywhere, side by side, with the Prince of Machiavel. It developes schemes of political iniquity and rascality from 1818 to 1833–34, and even further on, the like of which we will not say, has been unheard of, but we will say, undreamed of, in American speculation or history. The most rabid Whig Presses have never made charges half so bad, as this book establishes to be solemn truth. What we give is nothing, mere nothing. We have only here time to *skim*, not to probe these developments to the bottom. The social morality of all these leaders is just as bad as their political morality. To call them all great gamblers in politics, and in the fortunes and interests of the people, is but feebly to express the way and manner in which they have sported with public offices, and with the various trusts reposed in them.

The hypocrisy, knavery and fraud developed in these letters, disclose a corruption of morals in this State, which, while we have ever known it to be bad, we never dreamed to be half so bad.—Men put on the garb of religion to swindle. Bosom *friends* in politics, distrust, abuse, and traduce each other. To dupe mankind and get the spoils is set forth as the grand object of political ambition. No honorable purpose appears in the movements of all these men. Their *autobiography*, as written by themselves, in their own private letters, exhibits selfishness, meanness, a grovelling and base love of money, an absence of all personal dignity and self-respect. They denounce their opponents while *not doing*, yet *as* doing the very things they themselves are at, and thus try to hide their own rascality. It seems as if they ever suspected every body to be guilty of the political crimes they are themselves perpetrating.

The book is making a prodigious stir in this meridian, but it will suit the meridian of all the States that have copied their political systems from New York. We deem it of so much interest and importance that were it not copyrighted, we would print the whole book. As it is, we shall often recur to it as a text book."

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AN ADDRESS:

The citizens of Western Pennsylvania, in favor of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Pittsburgh, assembled in Convention at Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, on the 24th of September, 1845, ask the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the State, to the following brief statement on behalf of said improvement.

We address you as Pennsylvanians, identified with us in our past history: our present interests: our future prospects: in every measure proposed likely to promote, or to retard the welfare of our beloved commonwealth. The canals and rail roads constructed at public expense have left us involved in a heavy state debt; which we are all alike responsible to pay. Thus connected in common interest, and by common sympathies, we ask you: not for an appropriation of money from your state Treasury: not to authorise the construction of some new and unheard of improvement: but that the commonwealth shall again regrant, what she has heretofore twice granted, permission to extend the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road through Pennsylvania to the Ohio River at Pittsburgh.

This road was projected cotemporaneously with our state works; was a part and parcel of the same original design in connecting the Atlantic cities with the Ohio Valley. The Maryland charter dated 28th of February, 1837; the Pennsylvania charter dated 27th of February, 1828: and so little opposition did this measure then excite, that the united vote of both Houses of our Legislature was only nineteen votes. On the faith of that legislation this company was organized, and has expended nearly $8,000,000 in reaching Cumberland on its way to its original destination. The citizens of Northern and Western Pennsylvania have always looked to the construction of this Rail Road as due to them, as an equivalent for their being subjected to a heavy state debt to pay for public works designed to benefit other sections of the commonwealth. In fact that section of the state most interested in this Road, has heretofore remained untouched by your state improvements. At the time these public works were projected, that region by means of its turnpikes was in possession of the trade and travel from the Ohio River to the Eastern cities. That trade and travel has since been diverted to other channels, and this region must now look to this rail road for an outlet to market, and its restoration to a share of the business it once possessed.

In behalf, then, of that section of the state immediately interested, we ask that authority be again granted to complete this Rail Road to its original destination, the Ohio River. We demand this from the location of the road: from the number of our citizens interested therein: from the amount of produce seeking an outlet to market: and especially from the public faith of Pennsylvania repeatedly pledged to permit the prosecution of this work. We protest against any attempt to confine this Railroad to its present terminus at Cumberland, as involving bad faith on the part of Pennsylvania towards that company, bad faith to our citizens interested in that route: bad faith, which, while it dishonors the Commonwealth: must, by driving the road from our soil, ultimately inflict lasting injury upon our best interests.

The original charters of 1828, accepted by the company, required them to extend their road to Pittsburgh. The supplement of 1830, imposed new and onerous restrictions, which the company have not, and ought not to accept, and are in fact, an exclusion of the Road from our State. The company thus shut out from Pennsylvania, has within the last three years caused Western Virginia to be explored by its engineers, who have surveyed them on four routes, all practicable without touching Pennsylvania. In addition then to the apprehension of a South-Western terminus to this Railroad we see New York and Boston rapidly extending their railroads to the Ohio River. From Boston to Buffalo, is already completed a continuous line of railroad, nearly 600 miles in length. The New York and Erie Railroad of 450 miles, is in rapid progression. A Railroad connecting Cincinnati and Lake Erie 215 miles in length, will be completed next summer. A Railroad along the northern shore of Lake Erie, will soon complete the connection between the Ohio River, New York and Boston. These North Eastern cities, will then by these Railroads, at all seasons, superadded to their Lakes, Rivers and Canals, soon control the entire western trade and travel. Even now, these northern lines of transportation, are conveying much the largest portion of western trade, and threatening to supercede the Pennsylvania canal. If illiberal shortsighted legislation on the part of Pennsylvania shall force this road to Parkersburgh, then, indeed, will the transportation upon our canal be confined to our own local trade. This southern Railroad, together with the numerous northern canals and Railroads, must inevitably carry off all that trade west of our State line. Hence a new condition of things has arisen since the passage of the law of 1839. The extension of this B. & O. R. R. to the O. River, Pennsylvania cannot, if she would prevent. Even now before this road can be completed to any point on the Ohio River, the Pennsylvania canal will be subjected to R. R. competition from the north. Whatever effect this competition may have upon our public works, we cannot encounter.

In this sad condition of affairs, what is the policy of Pennsylvania? Clearly to permit the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh. By so doing Pennsylvania confers the local advantages incident to the construction, termination and trade of this road upon her own citizens, and does the least possible injury to her canal; for it is a matter susceptible of demonstration that a terminus 200 miles Southwest of Pittsburgh must much more seriously injure her public works than a terminus common to both. She must relinquish all hope of seeing western trade and travel pass through her borders unless she determines upon a R. R. from Pittsburgh to the Eastern cities. The interests of Philadelphia and Baltimore are to unite upon the construction of a R. R. across the Allegheny mountains by the most eligible route, with branches to each city. These two cities should then expend any surplus capital they may have in Railroads to Pittsburgh, and thus concentrate there as much as possible of the trade of the Western valley and Northern States. Philadelphia and Baltimore are, it possible, more interested in this Railroad connection than even Pittsburgh. She is only a transition point in the passage of Eastern Merchandize and Western Produce. Her interests are essentially manufacturing. She wishes to invite the Western Merchant, on his way to market, to examine her stock of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, relying upon the skill of her Mechanics to make it his interest to purchase. She knows that the market for the sale of Western produce and the purchase of Eastern Merchandize must be the Atlantic cities. She wishes to afford to the Western Merchant through her midst the choice of Canal and Railroad transportation to market.

If this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were once constructed to Pittsburgh, the following table shows the length of New Railroad necessary to connect Philadelphia with Pittsburgh by each of the routes which have from time to time been proposed: as well as the aggregate distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

	New road to be constructed.	Total distance.
Harrisburgh, Juniata and Black Lick,	243	317
Harrisburgh, Juniata and Conemaugh,	243	352
Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh,	243	344
Little Wills Creek and Chambersburg,	99	389
Hancock and Chambersburgh,	35	410
Gettysburgh Railroad,	91	385
By way of Baltimore,		432

The local advantages arising from the extension of this railroad are various. The valley of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, rich in agricultural productions; abounding in coal, iron ore, salt waters, and the materials to manufacture glass, would thus be afforded a ready access to market. The expenditures of millions of dollars necessary to construct, keep in repair and operation, this road would greatly benefit the whole state: especially that section through which the road passes. Its construction would create a demand for labor: every variety of agricultural produce, merchandise, railroad iron, &c. All this would give life to business: active circulation to capital: increase the value of real estate and thus enable the tax payers to meet the annual demand upon them by the State Treasury.

The prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh is intimately connected with all the interests of Pennsylvania. She is the market for the surplus productions of the farms, the mines and the forests of the western counties. Every instrumentality calculated to increase her wealth, her commerce; her manufactures and her population creates an increased demand for every article sold in that market. No one can doubt but that the extension of this road would especially advance the interests of that city. Her position is such that her welfare is indispensible to the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Canal. Through her alone can your public works and the city of Philadelphia compete successfully for that rich harvest, the trade of the Mississippi valley.

The population and productions of that valley are increasing with unexampled rapidity. These double themselves in less than 14 years. Its present population is about 9,500,000. Its annual productions are probably $100,000,000. And yet all these immense annual productions have not, as yet a Railroad to convey them to the Atlantic cities. The Pennsylvania improvements, have, it is true, never carried anything like that portion of the Western trade which their projectors designed them to carry. The trade, however, exists, and if that policy is pursued which will make this the shortest route, and the cheapest route, then will her ample trade feed both the Canal and Railroad. About two thirds of all Western produce reaches its outlet to market by the Mississippi river; four fifths of the remainder is sent by the northern Lakes and New York improvements, leaving only about one fifteenth of the whole trade to be carried by our public works. If Pennsylvania wishes to counteract these all powerful tendencies which are now sweeping fourteen fifteenths of all western trade into the ports of New Orleans and New York, she must speedily open a Railroad to facilitate Western trade, and to carry the winter trade from Pittsburgh to the eastern cities. She must cheapen transportation by reducing the aggregate amount of tolls and charges upon freight, and thus render it the interest of the western merchant to use her public works. If this policy were pursued, the business upon the Canal might be increased, and still leave the Railroad sufficient of its appropriate trade.

Railroads and Canals connecting such points as the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic cities are in no proper sense competitors. The former are designed for rapid travelling—the latter for slow and cheap transportation. The Canal, during the business season, would carry Western produce, heavy eastern merchandise, family and emigrant travel—all that trade in regard to which price is more important than time. The Railroad would carry business travel, light merchandise and the winter trade—all that business in regard to which rapidity of transit is of more importance than the cost of transportation.

The experience of other countries and other states accords with the principles here laid down. In Great Britain on all her principal lines of trade, canals and railroads run side by side, each engaged in its appropriate trade. N. York has one continuous line of Railroad completed—and another in progress running parallel with her Erie Canal. Ohio will have one line of Railroad shortly completed, and has chartered two other companies to connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie, although she has in operation two continuous lines of canal between the same points—Maryland has pursued a similar policy. The fathers of our Pennsylvania internal improvement system, acted on these principles, in chartering this same Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—and in directing surveys for a continuous line of Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. They believed that in public as with individuals, that competition was the life of trade. They believed that competition would cheapen transportation—increase tonage—and give activity to business. All past experience has shown that they were right.

The Convention are aware that many object to the grant of this right of way, because this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is a foreign corporation. This company if permitted to come within our state will owe its existence here to our laws, be punishable in our courts, and extend nearly one half its distance within our territory.

The majority of its stockholders and directors will probably be citizens of our sister state of Maryland. But it will require a forced construction of language to call them foreigners. They are identified with us in blood, in language and in interest, members of the same glorious confederacy, and stood side by side with us in the war of the revolution. This company is indeed a corporation, but we have never understood that any considerable number of our citizens were hostile to corporations properly guarded for purposes of internal improvement. Nearly all the turnpikes and bridges and many canals and railroads throughout the commonwealth have been constructed by such corporations. The public have been largely benefited by the money thus expended, while the stockholders have realized very slender dividends upon their investments, probably on an average, not more than one or two per cent per annum.

In every view this convention as Pennsylvanians can take of this subject, whether we inquire into the past history of our legislation to know what justice and good faith demand, or into our present position, the nature, extent and tendencies of western trade and travel, or even confine ourselves to the interests of our own public works, and the city of Philadelphia, all alike concur in urging the grant by Pennsylvania of the right of way to this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We ask you, fellow citizens, calmly, and intelligently, to examine the merits of this question, and if your opinions shall agree with ours, to urge upon your Representatives, shortly to be elected, the passage of such a law.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Capital and Labor—Effects of Strikes.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been permitted through the columns of your valuable journal to offer some statistical facts, and address some practical remarks on the subject of the "Cotton Mills," and the policy now pursuing towards that branch of industry in our city—I have observed with much pleasure, that these remarks have elicited some inquiry into the merits of the question at issue. Regarding the result to which the public may arrive and settle down, as fraught with the future prosperity or existence of *every branch of manufacture* in our city, will you permit me to offer, in a respectful manner, some further thoughts on a subject to us, of more vital import, than any question connected with the approaching election, the Abolition of Slavery, or the Railroad itself.

Some of the leading dogmas promulgated by the leaders of this turn-out, and held forth at their *public* assemblages, are, "That property possesses no rights," "that Capital is the great enemy of Labor," and "that the Capitalist and the Laborer are always opposed and enemies to each other;" than which, more absurd and mischievous doctrines cannot be conceived—and, although every transaction which goes to make up our daily experience and observation, contradicts their sophism, yet we observe that Agrarians every where have found them requisite as *first principles*, without which their whole system is a phantom. It is, therefore, of great importance to the character of our citizens abroad, and to their peace and purity at home, that such positions should be repudiated and denied—for it is by this infusion of such poison into the minds of the well-meaning, the honest and industrious portion of mankind, that the disorganizer has succeeded not only in thus, but in other countries and ages, in sowing discord and confusion, introducing disaffection and conspiracies, turn-outs and mobs, violence and bloodshed. Our sister commercial emporium, at the other end of our commonwealth, of late, has nigh lost her designation as the city of "Peace and Love" for that of "Riots and Mobs." And have we no reason to fear from the frequency of our strikes and turn-outs, with the sophistical arguments by which they are effected, that we are fast arriving at a notoriety by no means favorable to the investment of capital at home, and completely repulsive to all hopes of investments from abroad?

I have alluded to the doings of this nature in "other countries and ages," and their consequences; permit me to offer some quotations in support of this from the Edinburgh Journal of 1838 and 1839. Speaking of the "jealousies of the employed against their employers" the Journal remarks: "A large portion of the workmen employed in the "factories, have adopted the notion that capital is "the natural enemy of labor, instead of being, as "heretofore supposed, and as asserted by political economists, its natural cherisher and supporter. It is trite to say that capital is nothing "but the saved results of labor—what has been "spared from the gains of industry to promote "further exertions. In all our large manufacturing towns it is notorious that most of the employers either have been originally workmen, "or at least are the sons of workmen; everywhere we see, as in Napoleon's army, that just "and right state of things, talent, industry and "self-denial, constantly ascending from the ranks "and taking their natural place. * * * But "it will be said that laborers, when they have become capitalists acquire new views, and begin "to act as the enemies of the laboring class.—"They certainly are in a different position, but "they are not necessarily considered the enemies "of their former friends." And again, speaking of the "natural results of strikes," the Journal continues, "Passing over the extreme tyranny "which all combinations bear on their very front, "it is of importance to show that they are calculated to prove injurious to the actual promoters "of them in the long run. Whenever an employer feels that he is placed at a disadvantage "by the constrained payment of an overrate of "wages, or when he feels that his property and "his person are unsafe, he is, of course, uneasy, "and resorts to various remedies for relief. He "proceeds with his concern to some other place, "where he can be more secure and work to advantage, or he ceases to labor altogether, and "lives on the fruit of his former industry. If he "do none of these things, but with his fellow "employers, submits to the exactions, then the "chances are that the trade falls off, and ultimately leaves the country. These are not chimerical results; they are at this instant in active operation. The populous towns of Manchester and Ashton, &c., owe a great portion "of their prosperity to the early destruction of "of machinery at Blackburn and other places, "where the manufacturers were better protected "from violence; indeed if it had not been for "*strikes*, Norwich would at this day have been "one of the largest manufacturing towns in the "kingdom." "The strikes of the frame work "knitters in 1817 and 1818 had an effect on an "export trade of hosiery articles, which is felt to "this day. In those years, the foreign buyers of "those goods, being unable to obtain their usual "supplies from the English manufacturers, in consequence of these turnouts, went to Germany "to make their purchases. From that period, "the Germans got a hold on the export trade of "hosiery, which they have been yearly increasing, assisted as they have been, by the numerous strikes, of the workmen in this country."

If this be true, and from other evidence before the public, there is reason to believe that there is too much truth in it, what is to be thought of the folly of a class of operatives, who are in reality committing suicide on their own profession.—They seem to imagine that they can force employers into any terms they are pleased to ask. Provided they get their present demands complied with, they appear to be reckless of what the

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 30, 1845.

THE SECRET HISTORY

W. L. Mackenzie has published a communication in the Tribune, in which he exculpates Mr. Hoyt, Nr. Van Ness, Mr. L. Davis, Robert Tyler, or any other person named as participants in the publication of his book. He says:

When Mr. Van Ness came into office he was requested to give me a clerkship, and he did so. I was placed in the Record Department, with two other clerks, and my chief employment for a time was to arrange and sort immense official papers of all kinds and every date, which in the Swartwout and Hoyt times had been put in a state of confusion, the like of which I never saw in any public or private establishment in the civilized world. Among many rich and remarkable *private* documents, I sorted out a large bundle of secret reports to Hoyt, by his worthless favorites, praising some officers and clerks, denouncing others as faithless to the party, unwilling to pay assessments, Whigs, Conservatives, not true to Van Buren, enemies to Hoyt, &c. and plenty of other espionage documents, the whole proving that an odious and dangerous police existed whose reports were received in secret, and no man could meet the blow, *for he knew not his enemy*. I did not copy the whole of the vile record, but I took specimens, and selected the letters of Mr. Byrant's partner, (the brother of Judge Ulshoeffer,) for publication at a future time.

He says he makes not one cent by this publications, but gives the knowledge he possessed to the world as a matter of duty:

Had I been mercenary, have I not sense enough to see that the parties to suffer by these letters, every syllable of which is truly published, would gladly have given a round sum to prevent disclosures, the political importance of which no one can as yet calculate? I chose rather to vacate an office I might have kept—went to a well-tried and worthy friend, and borrowed a small sum for family expenses, for which I gave my obligation—I then sat down steadily and wrote for months, until I had arranged the facts explanatory, as they now stand—and when I could not get the work published, for the public good, without a copyright, I assigned my title to others, on the conditions that they would begin with a heavy edition, well printed, and supply the public very cheap. All future editions are theirs—I have no claim on them except this, that they publish the work as I wrote it.

My object will be gained, my principles maintained and false democracy uncloaked. Had the delinquent been Whigs they should have fared the same.

Whatever the world may think of the morality of the act of their publication in the first place, no one can doubt that the public have a right to use the evidence furnished them.

New-Hampshire Election.—The Boston Post has returns for Member of Congress from 123 towns; compared with the vote in the same towns in March last they foot up as follows:

September.		March.	
Good'n.	*Hale.*	*Woodb'y.*	*Good'n.*	*Hale.*	*Woodb'y.*
6,917	5,662	11,571	10,188	4,644	14,551

Goodwin and Hale over Woodbury, 1068; do. in March, 281; Woodbury's loss, 727. We think there is again no choice, although the New-Hampshire Patriot claims the election of Woodbury.

☞ W. C. Torrey, late of the *Ariel*, has become assistant editor of the *Post*.

The three million subscription to the New York and Erie Railroad is rapidly drawing to a close. The New York Tribune of Thursday says:

The subscription to the Erie Railroad is now nearly $2,600,000. One capitalist to-day took $40,000. At the meeting of the Mechanics there will probably be at least $100,000 subscribed. Such, at least, is the determination of some of our leading Mechanics, who feel the paramount importance of this road.

The Tribune adds:

It is proposed to build a branch of the Erie Railroad to Newburgh, and the Erie road agree to furnish two thirds of the means. A meeting has been held in Newburgh and the town was pledged for $100,000. Of this sum $59,000 has been already subscribed. The entire cost of the road is estimated at $300,000.

GREAT WHIG MASS MEETING.

The Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia had a meeting of thousands on Tuesday evening last, at the Indian Pole, North Fourth street. The American flag was displayed, and an excellent band enlivened the scene by playing national airs. Several Revolutionary soldiers were in attendance. Josiah Randall, E. J. Morris, and Joseph R. Chandler, Esquires, addressed the meeting. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the resolutions adopted we find the following:

Resolved, That we invoke every true Whig, by his recollection of the past and his hopes of the future, by all that he owes to his country and his race, to truth and to right, to come forth and do his duty—*all his duty*, in the coming contest.

Resolved, That he who has once, in sincerity and faith, sustained the Whig principles, can never cease to be a Whig; that those principles have been cherished by the just and mighty of the land, from Washington to Clay; that their success has been sunlight to our country; and that, even in the night of their eclipse, their existence has given life and reflected light to the land; that at this moment our Republic has no hope that does not rest upon them—and that, believing this, to abandon them is to abandon our country.

Resolved, That we will never abandon that cause; that the Whig principles are broad as our country, and bright as her destiny; that they were twin-born with American Freedom, were rocked in the same cradle, will share the same glory, or rest in the same grave. That till truth itself can change, they will be immutable; *and so will we*. To the latest, the Whig creed shall be cherished in our hearts, and the Whig banner shall float above us.

Resolved, That the Whig party is alone the parent, champion and hope of the Whig Tariff; that the defeat of the one is the downfall of the other; and that he who votes against the Whig ticket, votes against the Tariff—against the prosperity that brightens our whole land—against the interests that maintain—the comforts that cheer—the bread that feeds his own family. That we invoke those who in the careless enjoyment of the fruits of Whig policy, think not of the danger that impends over them, to remember the gloomy period which preceded the Tariff—when the mechanic and manufacturer begged for leave to toil, and then determine if he can vote for those who would, by the repeal of the Tariff, raise from its grave the free-trade policy and its melancholy train of consequences.

Hours in Lowell.—The Lowell Advertiser, of the 23d ult., says:

The Lowell factories *have not* "adopted the ten hour system," and we fear they never will. This error has no doubt been fallen into from reading "Lowell as it is" [*not*] a recent work, in which, by a strange sort of figuring, the reader is told that the hours of labor are not much above ten hours. The hours of labor in the Lowell factories are from 12 to 13 in *fact*, whatever they may be on *paper*.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

At a late Temperance Meeting in Lawrenceville, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has now come when the question whether License shall be granted for selling ardent spirits within the Commonwealth, should be annually submitted to the people of each election district at the General Election, to be determined by the people for themselves."

To carry out the intent of the resolution, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. John A. Wills, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Dr. J. Carothers, James Reeder and J. D. Williams, was appointed to ascertain the sentiments of the different candidate for the Legislature. To the interrogatories of this Committee, the following answers have been received, which have been handed to us with a request for their publication. We have published the letters in full, with the exception of that of "Thomas Howard," &c. The great length of that precluded its insertion entire.—We give the answer to the questions, and leave out the irrelevant matter.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1845.

John A. Wills and others, Committee of the Friends of Temperance.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your letters of the 15th inst. I reply, that if elected to the Legislature, I will vote for a law authorizing the legal voters of each election district in the State to say annually whether license to sell ardent spirits shall be granted or not.

I should prefer a general to a local law—though in case the former should fail, I would still vote for a law for this county alone. I deem it unnecessary to trouble you or the public with an enumeration of my reasons in favor of such a law. Respectfully your fellow citizen,

T. J. BIGHAM.

Ross Township, Sept. 22, 1845.

Gentlemen:—Your communication interrogating me in reference to the course I would pursue, if elected to the Legislature, in relation to the granting of License, was duly received, to which I proceed briefly to respond that I am ready and willing cordially to co-operate with the friends of Temperance in the adoption of such measures as they may deem best calculated to promote the permanent advancement of that good cause, believing that it has done more to alleviate the ills of *suffering humanity*, than any other measure of reform that has recently been urged upon the community.

I will, therefore, say in conclusion, that I would vote for a law submitting this question directly to a vote of the people in every election district, "at the General Election, to be determined by the people for themselves."

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours, &c.

A. HILANDS.

To John A. Wills and others, Committee &c.

Tarentum, Sept. 25, 1845.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your circular, addressed to the candidates for election to the Legislature, I take the liberty to say, that I am and always have been, a friend to the Temperance cause, and for that reason I should be disposed to resort with great caution to legislative aid in support of this great moral reform. The only effect of repealing the present law on the subject of tavern Licences, would be to leave the matter as it stood before its enactment—that is, leaving it to every one to sell ardent spirits as he may please. It would be necessary to follow up the repeal, by other laws making it penal to sell, perhaps to distil or even import them in the state, county, or township. Without these, the license to sell, instead of being restricted to a few, as at present, would extend to all without control. Legislation must consider the opinions and moral habits of the people, or it will be useless.

I see no objections to submitting these questions to the people at the annual elections, except the inconvenience and irregularity of the proceeding. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall be very happy to co-operate with you in any measure that will advance the good cause. At the same time, I take it for granted that your letter is entirely independent of party politics. I have always opposed the attempts to mingle the cause of temperance with politics, from a conviction that nothing would so effectually check its progress. At present, it belongs to no party, or religious denomination in particular, and it therefore, belongs to all parties, and to all religions. I hope it may always steer clear of the narrowing tendency of party disturbances.

I am, with sincere respect for yourselves personally, and for the glorious cause you espouse,

Your most obedient servant.

H. M. BRACKENRIEGE.

Messrs. John A. Wills, &c.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19th, 1845.

To John A. Wills, Esq., Wm. Larimer Jr., and others, Committee of the Friends of Temperance.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I reply that I would, if elected, cheerfully vote for a general law authorizing the voters of each election district to say whether licenses should be granted to sell ardent spirits, and on failure of such general law, would vote for a law confined to this county, or as many counties as would desire it.

Yours respectfully.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Elizabeth, Sept. 25, 1845.

Gentlemen: Your circular, of the 16th, came duly to hand, and is answered by me at the earliest possible moment.

You inquire if I am in favor of, and if elected will advocate the passage of a Law, to enable the people to determine by ballot whether Licenses shall be granted to sell ardent spirits.

I am; and if elected, will advocate the passage of a general Law, and if it cannot be obtained, one for the County. The subject is one in which I feel a deep interest.

The cause of Temperance cannot prosper while Licenses are granted, and to arrest the evil the license system must be abolished; and if all the Temperance men join in the effort it will be quickly accomplished.

Yours respectfully,

WM. A. PENNIMAN.

John A. Wills, &c.

To Messrs. John A. Wills, Wm. Larimer, jr., Dr. J. Carothers, James Reeder, and J. D. Williams, Committee of the Temperance Mass Meeting, held at Lawrenceville on the 16th ultimo.

Gentlemen: In answer to the questions you propose to me, as a candidate for the Legislature at the next election, I will state that it is my decided opinion that the question of granting Licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors should be submitted to the People, to whom the decision of such questions rightfully belongs. And further, I believe that there is no community of people so ignorant but that they can decide whether *they* need to have retailed in their midst that which always has and ever will destroy its victims without mercy, better than any Judge however intelligent.

I will, therefore, if elected to the Legislature, cheerfully use every effort in my power to secure the passage of such a Law as is contemplated in your first resolution—for the whole state if possible; if that cannot be obtained, at least for Allegheny county.

I am, Gentlemen, your fellow citizen.

THOMAS M. CARUTHERS.

Allegheny, Sept. 19th, 1845.

Tarentum, Sept. 18, 1845.

Gentlemen: The Resolutions of the friends of Temperance in Lawrenceville, passed on the 16th ult., together with the interrogatories to be proposed to the several candidates for the Legislature in the county, have been duly received.

I answer 1st. That I am now, and have been for the last ten years unwaveringly in favor of submitting the question to the people annually to determine whether there shall be licenses granted for the sale of ardent spirits or not.

2nd. That if I am elected to the Legislature at the ensuing election, I will use my best influence to procure the passage of such Law, either in the whole state, or, if this cannot be done, I will advocate and vote for the passage of such a law for this county.

With sentiments of great esteem, I have the pleasure of subscribing myself, your most humble and obedient servant,

ANDREW SPROUL.

John A. Wills, &c. Committee.

To Messrs. John A. Wills, W. Larimer, jr., Dr. J. Carothers, James Reeder, J. D. Williams, Committee of the Allegheny Temperance Association.

Gentlemen: Your note of interrogation asking the opinion of the candidates for the Assembly from this county, upon the following resolution adopted by the friends of Temperance, at a large and respectable meeting held in Lawrenceville, has been duly received.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has now come when the question, whether Licenses shall be granted for selling ardent spirits within this Commonwealth, should be annually submitted to the people of each Election District at the General Election, to be determined by the people for themselves."

You ask "whether we are in favor of the passage of such a law; if elected, we will use our efforts to secure its passage?" We, the undersigned, *Native American* candidates for the Assembly at the next election, do mutually concur in the principle set forth in said resolution, and our answer to your interrogatory is, that we will do *all* in our power, and use all of the *influence* we might possess to procure the passage of such a law.

THOS. HOWARD.
R. H. FORRESTER.
F. KARNS.
GEORGE G. NEAGLEY.

THE MORMON WAR.

The following interesting letter is from the editor of the St. Louis Republican, written just as he was leaving Warsaw for St. Louis.

Warsaw, Sept. 18, 1845.

In my letter of yesterday, I did not allude to the death of one of the anti-Mormons, named Samuel McBratney, as the fact was not ascertained until late in the night. McBratney was with the party engaged in burning houses on Bear Creek, and fled with the rest, but he and Mr. Lindsey, who was wounded, were on worse horses than the others, and in the rear of the company. The Mormons fired upon them when at the bottom of the hill, and consequently I did not see or hear the fire. It was not believed in the camp of Col. Williams, nor in Warsaw, that McBratney was missing, until in the night. The fact having been ascertained, about eleven o'clock at night, a party of men went out from Col. Williams' camp, to search for him. They found him in the prairie, dead, lying on his back, his arms and legs spread out. When he was brought to town, I went to see the body, and never saw a person more mangled. He had been shot in the shoulder, the ball passing out at the side, and through the arm to the skin; another ball entered the hip. There were three or four deep sabre cuts over the head, and then seven or eight deep stabs in the neck and chest. I am at a loss for a motive for thus mangling the body—for the shots he had received were sufficient to have secured his arrest, and must have disabled him from making any resistance after he fell from his horse. The body was interred the next morning without any parade; but his death added much to the excitement.

I have said that a proposition from the Twelve Elders of the Mormon Church at Nauvoo, was received in Warsaw yesterday afternoon. I insert a copy of it, that the reader may the better understand the objections which the citizens entertained to acting upon it:

To Levi Williams, and the mob party of whom he is the supposed leader, who have been and are still engaged in burning the houses and property of the peaceable citizens of Hancock County.

We, the undersigned, a committee of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo, have selected a committee of five, viz; P. Haws, Andw. H. Perkins, Andw. H. Derby, David D. Yarsley, and Solomon Hancocke, who will be the bearers of this, to confer with you, and inform you that it is our intention to leave Nauvoo and the county next spring, provided, that yourselves and all others will cease all hostile operations, so as to give us the short but necessary time for our journey; and we want you to return us an answer in writing by our said committee, whether you will cease your destructive operations, and vexatious law suits, and give us the opportunity of carrying out our designs peaceably.

Brigham Young,	Amasa Lyman,
John E. Page,	Willard Richards,
Geo. D. Smith,	Charles C. Rich,
T. P. Pratte,	Isaac Morley,
Orson Spenser,	John Taylor,
Samuel Bert,	Heben C. Kimball.

Nauvoo, Sept. 16, 1845.

This communication, instead of being conveyed by the committee, as it purports to be, was brought to Warsaw by an individual, not a member of the committee; and although it is dated on the 16th, it was not delivered until the evening of the 17th. The citizens and the men in Williams' camp, appeared to be well pleased with the terms of the compromise proposed, but were unwilling to act under it. The caption of the communication is "to the mob party and those engaged in burning the houses and property of peaceable citizens." Now, many of the most influential men in the anti-Mormon party, who strongly desire the removal of the Mormons from the county, have throughout opposed the burning of houses, and were, therefore, unwilling to make the admission, that they were the persons to whom the communication was addressed. To act under it, they conceived, involved this admission. Believing that there was a possibility of effecting a compromise, and staying the further destruction of life and property, I consented to go to Nauvoo, and endeavor to induce the Twelve so to change or alter the address of their communication, that the citizens might feel free to act under it.

I left Warsaw about eleven A. M., and reached Nauvoo about three that evening. Nothing of moment occurred on the way up. About eight miles out, I was hailed, and stopped by the picket guard of the city, and I was also stopped as I was about entering the city by another guard; but in each instance they were very civil, and, after being informed that I was going to Nauvoo on business with the *Twelve*, they offered no further resistance; I saw but few persons in the streets of Nauvoo. Mr. Backenstos, the Sheriff, had left about an hour before my arrival, with a body of troops for the vicinity of Warsaw. The work upon the Temple and Hotel is suspended for the present, and everything was quiet and peaceable, except the occasional appearance of armed men; generally with a gun and knife.

I met the Council of Twelve at Mr. Taylor's, and laid before them the purpose of my visit. I endeavored to explain to them the position in which the phraseology of the proposition placed those anti-Mormons who had not been engaged in the burning or destruction of property, and assured them that, if they would so change or modify the address—if they would direct it to individuals, or to the anti-Mormons, or to those opposing the Mormons, or in any way which would not involve a direct charge of crime, that their proposal would be acted upon, and a committee appointed immediately to confer with them. I urged that if their proposition was made in good faith, they could not object to the modification, as that did not affect the terms of compromise. After a long and desultory discussion, they declined making any change or modification, and I left the meeting. My inference from what was said in the meeting was, that the events of the preceding day, the flight of the Anties, and the confidence expressed by Mr. Backenstos in his third proclamation, that he could succeed in arresting the burners, had produced a decided change in their feelings from what they were when the proposition was written. Considerable anxiety was manifested to withdraw the proposition altogether, and repeated declarations were made of their ability and determination to maintain their position, and to punish those who have destroyed their property. They frequently declared that, if the law failed to furnish them protection and redress, they had the power, and would exercise it, to protect themselves, and retaliate on those who who had injured them. They certainly can bring into the field a large body of well armed men, but I fear they lack the essential of a good soldier, viz: *courage*. I was accompanied on the trip by a warm anti-Mormon—a discreet young man—Mr. Brown; and to show the manner in which things are viewed by persons here, I may here state a conversation which occurred with Mr. B. A Mormon, who had been burned out, gave him a description of the manner of proceeding. "Two clerks," said he, came out from Warsaw and invited me to empty my house, then set fire to it, doing up the whole thing just as politely as if they had been selling me a bill of $50 worth of goods." This is a pretty fair description of the way things were done, and the truth is, that there were not many personally engaged in the destruction of property. Those who are, reason thus: They say that the Mormons and old citizens cannot live together, and that the burning down of their residences is the most emphatic, as well as the easiest way to show them that they must leave. The season and the crops, they say, are favorable for them to go, and they may as well be convinced now as at any other time, of the necessity of their going. This is the reasoning of the *Fire and Sword* party.

I remained in Nauvoo all night, during which time Mr. Backenstos sent in a requisition for six hundred more men. About sun rise on Friday morning, the *alarm* gun—a large cannon stationed on the hill near the Temple—was fired, and before we left the city the people were flocking in. I was informed by a prominent Mormon, Mr. Babbitt, that they would send out to Backenstos that day about three hundred artillery men and an equal number of foot or infantry. I am disposed to believe the numbers were greatly exaggerated, for Backenstos' party, which left the evening I arrived in Nauvoo, was represented as six hundred strong, when in fact he had not two hundred with him. There is much sickness in the country. Each party is about equally afflicted with it, and from this cause neither party can muster its full force. I was frequently told, that the object of this great force was to visit Warsaw, and arrest the citizens who were engaged in the depredations.

I returned to Warsaw, having effected nothing, so far as a compromise was concerned. Upon the spread of the intelligence of the number of men under the command of Backenstos, most of the citizens who thought they were implicated, and their families, crossed the Mississippi, to the towns of *Alexandria* and *Churchville*, where, I believe, they will await assistance from the anti-Mormons of other parts of the county, and from Missouri. I am well satisfied that the Anties have no disposition to give up the contest; in fact, many of them have gone too far now to retreat. I learned that they have invited Col. Allen, of Monticello, to take the command, and they were expecting assistance from the vicinity of Carthage, and from several of the adjoining counties. At the same time, the Mormons say that assistance has been proffered them from several adjoining counties, and from parts of Iowa. My own opinion is, that both sides will receive less assistance than they expect.

On Friday, Backenstos had two encampments in the vicinity of Warsaw. One, which I understood to be under the command of Mr. Morcum, was in the vicinity of the place of action of Wednesday, near the Green Plains. The other, under Mr. Miller, was encamped on a branch of Charle Creek, about eight miles above Warsaw. His whole force, from the best information I could gather, was from two hundred and fifty to four hundred, though it was represented to me at Nauvoo as being much stronger. During Friday, Backenstos sent a written communication to Col. Williams, in which he requires the Colonel, and the leaders of the mob, to come in and submit to the laws, and to be dealt with accordingly; to give up the arms in their possession, belonging to the State, and a piece of cannon, which he said they had obtained by fraud. He gave them until twelve o'clock of Saturday to reply, and if they failed he promised to put every man engaged in the outrages "to the sword." I am at a loss to understand what the sheriff means by this threat of putting men "to the sword," which he frequently uses in his proclamations. He must *catch a man* before he can put him to the sword, and I, therefore, take it that he means to retaliate on them, probably by burning their property, or something of that kind.

No reply, I understood would be made by Col. Williams to this communication, nor could it be said, when I left Warsaw, about one o'clock in the night of Friday, what course they would pursue.

Important Texian Ordinance.

The New Orleans Picayune, of Sept. 18, has the following:

We have received an entire copy of the State Constitution of Texas as adopted by the Convention. Attached to it is an ordinance of vast importance in regard to grants of Texas lands.

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas, Various contracts have been entered into by the President of the Republic of Texas with divers individuals, with the expressed intention of Colonizing an enormous amount of the public domain of Texas; and Whereas, it is believed that said contracts are unconstitutional, and therefore void from the beginning, and if carried out would operate as a monopoly of upwards of a million of acres of the public domain of Texas, in the hands of a few individuals—when, in truth, the citizen soldier and creditors of the Republic of Texas had, by the laws and constitution of said Republic, a clear and indisputable previously subsisting right to locate upon public domain thus attempted to be assigned to said contractors:

Sec. 1. *Therefore, it is hereby ordained and declared*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of this State, or the District Attorney of the District in which any portion of the colonies may be situate, as soon as the organization of the state shall be completed to institute legal proceeding against all colony contractors, &c. &c. [The bill provides for the protection of actual settlers.]

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That the Legislature is hereby restrained from extending any contract for settling a Colony, and from relieving a contractor from the failure of the conditions, or the forfeiture accruing from one compliance with the contract.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance shall be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection at the same time this Constitution shall be presented to them, and the returns of the votes taken on this Ordinance, etc. etc.

Adopted in Convention, 17th August, 1845.

THOMAS J. RUSK, President.

James H. Raymond, Secretary.

Farther from Delaware—Attempt to Shoot one of the Guard!

We have received the Delhi Express, Extra, of Wednesday, from which we glean the following:

On the evening of the 23d the picket-guard, when patrolling some 3 miles from the village up the river on horseback, was fired upon by some person unknown, the ball passing through the skirt of his overcoat, which he had at that instant thrown over the holster cap to keep it dry; the ball passed so near his hand as to be sensibly felt. The night was rainy and very dark. He was sitting in the road upon his horse, listening to learn the cause of some little noise which he had just heard, and the other sentinel had advanced some 8 or 10 rods for the same purpose. On account of the darkness, no one could be seen.

The guard shot at stopped by the way to keep a look-out, while the other sentinel hastened to the Head-Quarters of Major Marvin to report the circumstances. Maj. Marvin immediately despatched some 30 or 40 men, about half of them mounted, to make such discoveries as would, if possible, lead to a detection of the villain that attempted the murder. They found the track of one man through a field just plowed, in the direction where the noise was heard, and the gun fired. The track was accurately measured, and the next morning a pattern taken.

On the following morning Judge Parker delivered a special charge to the Grand Jury, in which he instructed them to give immediate attention to the outrage.

The Court was to proceed to-day with the trial of John Van Steenberg, for the murder of Steele. Seventeen others were arraigned for murder, who plead *not guilty*.

Requisition.—Governor Bartley has made a requisition upon the Governor of Virginia for the kidnappers of the Ohioans.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 1, 1845.

The Secret Locofoco History.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Post is most dreadfully shocked at our great sin in noticing the fact that an extraordinary publication had made its appearance in New York, developing some of the many rascalities of some of the chief men of the Post's party. The editor denounces the publication as "an act of political baseness without a parallel in the partizan history of the country," and says:

"The Gazette, of this city, adopts the approbatory language of the Tribune and Express, in regard to this publication, and shamelessly sanctions the violation of a private correspondence. But this is the least sin of the whole." We hold that the editors of the Tribune and Express, and the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, are morally as culpable in this matter, as William L. M'Kenzie" "Let the editor of the Gazette clear his skirts of participation in the proceeding if he can. He must do this or stand before the community branded as a man who is unworthy the confidence of his fellow citizens—as one to whose hands the sacred trusts of his fellow-man cannot be safely confided."

Now what is all this flummery for? Simply to throw dust in the eyes of the public, to keep the people from an examination into the political knavery which the book develops. The Post is alarmed for its party, and to save appearances puts on a most sanctimonious phiz, hoping by so doing to escape detection. Our readers know that we said not one word "approbatory" of the publication, and that we copied more denouncing the publication of the letters than we did in their favor. We gave the matter as news of the day, as something the public ought to know; and the Post has done the same for the purpose of attacking us. Which had the best motive?

But as the editor has denounced the *Tribune* it is but fair that we should give the reply of that paper to the *New York Evening Post*, which, Locofoco paper is as much shocked as our Pittsburgh Neighbor. In reply to some of the billingsgate of the New York Post, which calls the publication a "piece of political knavery" (very much in character with that of its Pittsburgh namesake which calls it "political baseness") the *Tribune* says:

"The Post has a short memory. In the notorious *Glentworth* conspiracy, there was a much 'more despicable knavery' resorted to. The prime actor in that conspiracy—a still honored and most efficient member of the Post's party—changed his name, falsely pretended to be a Whig, and went as a Whig with fraudulent letters of introduction to leading Whigs of Philadelphia to beguile them into revelations calculated to blast their own characters and those of Whigs here. Finally, the forms and sanctities of judicial proceeding were prostituted to promote the intrigue, and a great number of private letters and papers were seized at midnight by the Loco-Foco leaders in our City, and all paraded at full length in the columns of the *Evening Post*, with whatever else the gentleman spy had seen fit to swear to as told him in confidence by Philadelphia Whigs or revealed to him by his pay-demanding tool here, self-proclaimed a traitor and knave of the basest sort. Not even an attempt was made to proceed against those Whigs who had been struck at in this dirty intrigue: the whole was but a plot to retrieve an already lost Presidential Election, and a failure at that. But who jumped into it more deeply or more keenly than the Evening Post!—[Or the Pittsburgh Post!]

—Now for a clencher. *The private letter of Henry Clay to Cassius M. Clay, stolen from our table and broken open, was published in the Evening Post of the 1 t of October last, with the following preamble.*

"Mr. Clay's Last—*Po i ively!*—As the Whig papers are publishing the letter found in Canal-st. we see no reason why we should withhold it from our readers."

Will you have any more, Mr. Post?

—How these Hoyt letters were obtained, we do not know. We find them fairly printed in a book, by a man whom, *though we have ever known him as a political opponent*, we are confident would not garble them, and who says he came honestly by them. The silence of the reputed authors will assure those who need assurance that they are genuine and accurately given. Having them thus fairly before us, in a book which we are confident is authentic, ought we to have withheld all knowledge of them from our readers! Would that course have best subserved the ends of Political Purity and Public Good? We think not. If any party has been unfairly represented in that portion of the correspondence we have published, we are most ready and anxious to do him justice. But—those letters being printed and before the public, certain to be widely read at any rate, we think it was our right to copy from as well as comment upon them. Mere comments, such as are made by some of our cotemporaries, might do injustice to parties where the fair printing of their letters could not."

Now will the above satisfy our neighbor of the Pittsburgh Post? What paper in the land more greedily published the Glentworth papers than the paper over which our editor now presides, and with how great an air of triumph did it publish the *stolen* letter of Mr. Clay? In fact the Locofoco papers have been notorious for stealing and publishing private letters. Our neighbor may say that the rascalities of the Locofocos do not justify the Whigs in pursuing the same course True, but when Whigs find the private history and political villiany of a set of scoundrels revealed by one who has been countenanced and encouraged by them, and when the genuineness of the documents are not disputed, they have a perfect right to estimate their character hereafter by the evidence furnished. It is no concern of the Whig party how this evidence came before the public; they found it there without their agency, in a tangible form, and its truth is not disputed. When one of a gang of thieves and counterfeiters turns "states evidence" his testimony is received, and we never hear that it ought to be rejected on the score of morality, although the witness may be despised for his meanness. It was quite as great a favor to the public to reveal the rascalities of Van Buren, Butler, & Co., as it would be to reveal that of a gang of horse thieves. If the Whigs had sent out spies and deceivers, as the Locofocos did in the matter of the Glentworth papers, or if they had stolen a sealed letter and broke it open, as the Locofocos did the letter of Mr. Clay, then they would have been as mean and contemptible as their enemies; but when they find the documents published to their hand, and when the accused party plead guilty, they have a right to hold the rascals up to the public gaze, and whip them naked through the world.

New Zealand.—By the whaling ship General Pike at New Bedford, we learn that the natives had completely routed the European colonists, and taken possession of the island, and were preparing to attack Auckland, the capital of New Zealand. The island comprises an extent of about 500 miles and includes about fourteen European settlements. The Bay of Island, formerly the seat of government, contained previous to the attack of the natives, a population of about 3,000, mostly English. The population of Auckland we believe is about 4,000.

Captain Pierce of the General Pike, states that he was prevented from entering one of the ports of New Zealand for supplies, by the British sloop of war Hazard in April last, and was forbidden to hold communication with an American vessel in the bay.

NATIVISM ILLUSTRATED.

It must, by this time, be clearly evident to every thinking man, that the present "Native" movement is aimed at the Whig party, and intended for its injury. When Nativism first arose, it was content with a simple and praiseworthy principle, that of protecting the ballot box against unnaturalized votes. This met with the approbation of the Whig party, and became, as it were, incorporated into its creed. The leaders of Nativism soon discovered that this was going to help the Whigs, and they immediately set about hatching up the proscriptive doctrines now promulgated by that faction. With these, the Whigs have no fellowship or sympathy, and must, from the nature of their principles, forever oppose them. The leaders of the Native faction know this, and feeling that they have no hope of ever building up a National party of any importance, they have turned all their hatred upon the Whigs, and their great object is now the defeat of the Whig party, and the consequent triumph of the Locofocos. This is the case in this county and in most other places. Let these factious leaders be recollected in future days, and be treated politically as their conduct deserves.

To show the hatred of these Natives to the Whig party, witness their conduct to the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland. Mr. Kennedy is a noble Whig, a native born, a Protestant, and long since avowed himself friendly to any reasonable modification of the Naturalization Laws, with the view of utterly preventing fraudulent and improper admissions to citizenship. In his letter to the young Whigs of New York on the 21st of November last, he said:

"The recent election has forced upon our adoption one addition to our old formula of principles: a great and momentous abuse calls for the aid of the Whigs to THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX. It is fundamental in this government that the true People of America shall speak truly in their elections; that their voice shall not be suppressed by fraud or violence, and that neither shall it be outweighed by voices *un*-American—I mean by that, that no man shall vote in our elections who has not a heart to feel with American people, and a mind so acclimated as to understand, at least, the difference between American and foreign interests. To compass this great end, we must have a modification of the Laws of Naturalization—such modification as shall lengthen the term of probation, exact greater care in the introduction to citizenship, and strengthen the securities against fraud. We say with all our heart—all hospitality to the strangers, full privilege of holding land, full protection to property, full encouragement to his labor, but no privilege to interfere in the Government or Legislation of the nation until he has lived long enough in the country to understand its interests, to resist the cajolery of demagogues who would make him, through his ignorance, the instrument of the basest designs, and until he has sufficiently identified himself with our people to feel that their welfare is more important to him than the welfare of all others. Our laws at present do not give us these securities, and we may presume that there is not an intelligent, honest-hearted naturalized citizen in this Union, who does not feel and acknowledge the necessity of this reform. In accomplishing this great purpose it will be the resolve of the Whig party to stand by the cause of Religious Toleration, ever spurning the base attempt which has been made, and will not cease to be made again, to connect the Whig cause with the odium of Religious Persecution."

In the language of the New York Tribune we may ask, is not this going far enough, save for those who are bent on a Politico Religious warfare! What more could any reasonable man ask on the side of precaution against Foreign interference with our rights and our laws! Yet Nativeism organizes a party, and nominates a candidate against Mr. Kennedy. To what end? Has it hope of electing its man? Not a shadow! What then? It can defeat Mr. Kennedy, and send a thorough opponent of *all* Naturalization Reform in his stead. It can substitute a low Tariff man for one of the most capable and efficient champions of Protection to Home Labor. In short, it can help Loco Focoism to a victory where it has no right to one.

The reason why the "Natives" dislike Mr. Kennedy, and why they make such great exertions to defeat him is, that he closed his observations, given above, with the following eloquent and just declarations:

"For these ends the Whigs need no new organization, no new name. That which we bear has been consecrated in many a battle-field of Freedom, and it will, I trust, long serve to rally the brave and pure spirits who stand up for popular Right and Free Government in time to come. Let us not assume another."

For this the Natives of Baltimore are determined to defeat him, and secure the election of a Locofoco.

Such is Maryland Nativism and such is Allegheny county Nativeism, and Nativeism generally. It has become a proscriptive, revengeful, and destructive spirit—a spirit at war with the beneficence and charity of our free institutions, and even of Christianity itself. Nothing can be farther from the injunction of the blessed Saviour, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," than the teaching of the leaders of the Native party in this county. They describe with fearful distinctness the horrible condition of the over populated countries of Europe, and then with savage ferocity declaim against permitting one of their starving and oppressed inhabitants to put a foot on our abundant soil, unless they pay $500 for the privilege, which they know is wholly beyond their power.

New York Episcopal Convention.

The published proceedings of this ecclesiastical body, now in session, are so voluminous, that were we to give up our whole space we could not find room for them. The whole interest is derived from the case of Bishop Onderdonk, who stands suspended for immoralities. In order to reconcile the difficulties existing, a Committee of twenty was appointed to report a plan for future procedure. Majority and minority reports were presented.—The majority recommend, 1. That all arrears be paid to Bishop Onderdonk. 2. That, as Bishop Onderdonk is legally Bishop, and no other Bishop can be constituted in his stead, that he be paid a salary of $2500 00 per annum. 3. That the standing Committee provide for Episcopal acts for the Diocese, by inviting Bishops of other Dioceses. 4. That the Delegates to the General Convention should endeavor to obtain the enactment of canons authorizing the election of an Assistant Bishop, in cases where the functions of the regular Bishop are suspended.

The minority report was in favor of paying Bishop Onderdonk his salary, but expresses the opinion that there can be no peace to the Church until Bishop Onderdonk resigns, and as he can never again exercise the function of a Bishop, that he ought to resign, to make way for the election of a new Bishop. The resolutions of the majority report were under consideration up to last accounts, Saturday afternoon. The debate was warm, and there was no little excitement.—The New York Courier, of Saturday, says of the debate:

"Of the general argument we may say, that it was conducted with consummate ability, with candor and moderation; and as it stood last night, the case was most overwhelmingly against the Bishop.

THE MORMON WAR.

The St. Louis Republicau, of Sept. 23, has the following letter from Warsaw:

Warsaw, Saturday Evening, 9 o'clock, Sept. 20, 1845.

According to promise, I hasten to lay before you all that has transpired since you left Hancock, last evening. You will recollect that at the time the Sheriff, with his "Mormon posse," had encamped some twelve miles from this place, and sent an express for those who had been engaged in the late disturbances to surrender themselves together with the State arms. That proposition, of course, was rejected, and the Sheriff was left to take his own course. After despatching his messenger Warsaw, he started for Carthage, with some 300 men, where they arrived about sun set, and ordered supper at one of the hotels, on the credit of the County, which they at length succeeded in getting. However, they succeeded in arresting two men, and put them under guard. But some others, of whom they were more particularly in pursuit, succeeded in getting out of the way.

From Carthage, they marched to this place in two detached parties, coming in by different routes. One of the parties, numbering about 350 on horseback and in wagons, arrived about five o'clock this evening, headed

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 2, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Canal Commissioner,
SAMUEL D. KARNS, of Dauphin county.

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Yoon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

TICKETS

Genuine Antimasonic and Whig Tickets are now ready for distribution at this office.

ARE YOU ASSESSED!

If you are not, Whigs and Antimasons, see to it immediately. It must be done ten days before the election. Let no vote be lost from this cause.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Next Tuesday week, the voters of Allegheny county will be called upon to select members of the Legislature, and fill important county officers. It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than call the attention of the Whigs and Antimasons to the fact that the election is to be held, that they have an excellent ticket in the field, equal in every respect, if not superior, to any other before the people, and one every way worthy of their support. Let no one say that the election is unimportant. No election which has a greater or less effect upon our organization as a party is unimportant. If there was no importance in the offices to be filled, still it would be our duty to rally our whole strength to the polls, for we thereby give an expression of our political principles, of the measures we favor, and of our will in the conduct of the affairs of Government. We there silently exert a great moral and political influence. But when the offices *are* important, as in this case they assuredly are, the obligation to attend is increased. We are in no small measure bound, by professing ourselves Whigs, to our Whig brethren throughout the country, to give our hearty and unqualified assent to Whig principles. This is the first general election we have held since our defeat, by fraud and corruption, last fall, and it is our solemn duty to show to our brethren and the world, that we have lost none of our attachment to Whig principles, or our detestation of Locofocoism. On the powerful conservative influence of the Whig party depends the political welfare and future happiness of our beloved country.—Every Whig and Antimason will therefore fail in his duty if he neglect to attend the polls and exert his influence, and we are satisfied that no true patriot will do so if he can possibly help it. Let us then rally to the contest, and give our excellent ticket a hearty and unanimous support, and show Locofocoism, and all factions which indirectly support it, that the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny are unconquerable.

THE POST'S MORALITY.

The editor of the Post, in his desire to screen his party from the effects of the revelations of M'KENZIE'S Book, has been guilty of a piece of littleness which we must confess surprised us. We had thought better of the editor, we find, than he deserved. In noticing our remark,—that whatever the world might think of the morality of the publication of M'KENZIE'S book, no one could doubt that the public had a right to use the evidence furnished them—the editor of the Post says:

"If memory serves us the Gazette editor thought very differently last fall when a *certain paper* was published showing that the editor and the "Fifteen Whigs" *had consummated* a "fair business transaction."

The editor, in this little paragraph, has not only been guilty of a mean personal attack, and of falsehood, but he has done the very thing that he charges us with doing. The "certain paper" which he speaks of was a *private* document, intended solely for those it concerned, and it was stolen by one who in so doing violated most shamefully the confidence of his partners in business. This *private* document was paraded in the columns of the Post, and the present editor gives it as much currency and as much approbation as we ever gave the M'KENZIE letters. But he does more. Had he confined himself to the truth we should not have complained. He says that the "certain paper" showed "that the editor and the 'Fifteen Whigs' *had consummated* a fair business transaction." Now that 'certain paper" does not show any such thing, and if the editor will take the trouble to refer to it among the archives of the Post, or to the files of that paper, he will see that he has stated what is not true.

Further, so far from the transaction ever having been "consummated" by the editor of the Gazette, he never even saw the "certain paper" until it was published in the Post, and never had a syllable of conversation on the subject with any of the "Fifteen Whigs" until after that event, and with several of them he has never spoken in his life and does not know them when he meets them in the streets to this day. And furthermore, the "fair business transaction" referred to in the "certain paper' never was 'consummated,' nor anything of the kind or intent and would not have been had it been presented to us for our approval. For the truth of these facts we refer the editor to the gentlemen he denominates the "Fifteen Whigs." They are well-known and highly respectable, and live in our midst. Let them answer.

If any of our readers think we make too much of a stale slander, they should recollect that it has been the foundation for innumerable charges, inuendoes and insinuations against us, for the purpose of injuring our private and public character, and that it has been stated in so many forms and with so much pertinacity, by the Post and Spirit of Liberty, that some persons have come to believe there is some truth in it—that we really did receive three thousand dollars for some political services. Whereas we never did receive from the "Fifteen Whigs" or any other persons, the first cent for any such purpose, or any other purpose except for ordinary subscriptions and advertising; and from the "Fifteen Whigs" we do not think we have received one hundred dollars since we have been in business in Pittsburgh

This attempt of the Post to rake up an old slander, with the design of doing us a personal injury, and to screen the Locofoco party from the effects of McKenzie's book, is one of the most contemptible tricks we have lately seen, and shows to what mean subterfuges that party is driven to hide its deformities.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—At the close of the session on Saturday, after a most exciting debate, the majority report was adopted entire.—The party friendly to the Bishop has thus triumphed. He will now be considered the Church Bishop of the Diocese, and receive a handsome salary, though not permitted to discharge any episcopal functions. An Assistant Bishop will discharge the necessary duties. A most curious state of affairs.

☞ Our neighbor of the Post is greatly worried at our determined attachment to the Whig party, and is endeavoring to make some capital out of the mare's nest discovered by a certain ex-editor, in regard to the Philadelphia resolutions. The Post seems to think it was not always so with us. Those resolutions declare, that we are "Whigs of the Washington and Clay school," and that the "*third* party which has sprung up among us is not the Whig party"—"that it does not bear our name, *avow our principles, or maintain our measures!*" Every body knows that the resolution refers to the Native American party, which has lately sprung up in Philadelphia, and more recently here. But the Post, following the example of the ex-editor who writes in the Spirit of Liberty, tries to make out that it has some reference to Antimasonry—a most absurd and ridiculous supposition. Nevertheless, it answers the Post's present purpose, and the editor has been hunting over the files of the Gazette to see if he could find something, in the violent controversies of the past which would show us, in our warm attachment to Antimasonry, opposed to Whig principles. His researches have resulted in discovering the following:

"Antimasons of Pennsylvania are as good Whigs as Whigs themselves,—and far more consistent in their persevering and determined opposition to Locofocoism."

The editor thinks this displays an awful falling away on our part, but in what sense it would be difficult for him to show. The publication of the Philadelphia resolutions do not exhibit it, for those resolutions expressly say, that the *third party* to which they refer, "does not *avow our principles or maintain our measures*," while the above extract declares that "Antimasons are as good Whigs as Whigs themselves!" This the ex-editor who discovered the mare's nest, and the editor of the Post, and their ally of the American, know to be true. Antimasons never change in their firm, unwavering, uncompromising opposition to Locofocoism, nor in their attachment to Whig principles. If Antimasons had not been *Whigs* we should never have been found amongst them; for as much as we abhorred, and do still abhor, secret societies of whatever name, we never would have united with any political party that did not support Whig principles. From the first dawning of our political knowledge to the present hour, we have loved, admired and supported the Whig party, and none the less under the old effective Antimasonic organization, which dealt Locofocoism such ponderous and successful blows in this county and state, than in the present harmonious and well-cemented union, under the name of the Antimasonic and Whig party.

The Post is at fault this time. It might as well try to overthrow the rock of Gibralter, as turn away Antimasons from their hatred to Locofocoism, or attachment to Whig principles. Antimasons of Allegheny county, in the language of the Philadelphia resolutions, can well and truly say, "That we are Whigs of the *Washington* and *Clay* school, Whigs ever, and Whigs only; that we will amalgamate with no party, for in none can we find the Whig creed and the Whig patriotism."

☞ A strange notion has got abroad by some means, that SAM. W. BLACK, Esquire, one of the Locofoco candidates, is to receive a large number of the votes of the young Whigs of the city, and that his election is therefore probable. This is absurd. As far as we know the young Whigs of the city they are as firm to our principles and measures as their elder brethren are, and they consider themselves insulted by such an imputation on their political consistency. Mr. BLACK would be the last man for whose sake they would do violence to political consistency, by voting for him. The young Whigs of Pittsburgh cannot forget that in 1840 Mr. BLACK was a flaming Whig, and was loud in his exultation at the overthrow of the corrupt cohorts of Locofocoism, and the triumph of the beloved HARRISON. They cannot forget that when the good President had gone down to a premature grave, bedewed with a nation's tears, and when the accidental head of the nation had turned traitor to the party which had elevated him to office—in this time of trial to the Whig party, this same Mr. BLACK deserted his party and professed principles, and united himself to our enemies;—left the Whig ranks and turned Locofoco! The young Whigs of Pittsburgh cannot forget—they would be recreant to every principle they profess to love and cherish did they not remember—that this same Mr. BLACK was found last summer and fall amongst the loudest of the opposers of HENRY CLAY and of the Whig party!

Is it for these things that Whigs should support Mr. BLACK? Shall Whigs pay a premium to encourage desertion from their beloved party and cherished principles? Is there in a single Whig, young or old, in the county, who, considering all the circumstances, can vote for Mr. BLACK? Certainly not; and we cannot believe he will receive one genuine Whig vote. The professed Whig who would vote for him would feel his cheek tingle with shame, and his self-respect measurably abated.

☞ How does it come that not one of the Locofoco candidates for the Legislature has answered the interrogatories of the friends of Temperance? Ought the public not to infer from their silence, that they are either opposed to the Temperance reform, and to Legislative relief, or that they are afraid of their friends the grog-sellers? They cannot deny that the reform asked for,—that of laying the matter before the people—is strictly in accordance with the *theory* of their boasted Democracy, (though far enough from their *practice*,) and if they are consistent they ought at once to accede to it. But ah! the grog-sellers and grog-lovers! They can't do without their votes!

RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens of Pittsburgh friendly to the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point, are requested to meet at the old Court House on Friday evening next, October third, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Rail Road Convention to be held at Jefferson, Greene County, on Tuesdy, the 7th day of October. Let there be a full attendance.

THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY has accepted the appointment of the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is thought that Hon. Franklin Pierce will be appointed Senator to Congress, from New Hampshire, in the place of Mr. Woodbury.

☞ The fire which created some alarm on Monday night, was found to be over Coal Hill. We are informed that it was caused by the burning of a Barn, Stacks, &c., on a farm, belonging to Mrs. Frew. It is attributed to an incendiary. Four or five horses are said to have been burned.

☞ No later intelligence from the seat of the Mormon war. Gov. FORD has issued two proclamations calling out the militia to suppress the mob.

ANOTHER AFFAIR AT PARKERSBURGH.—The Marietta Intelligencer gives an account of some recent violent movements, at Parkersburgh, designed to frighten away the Rev. JOHN DILLON, assigned by the late Ohio Conference to that station. Rev. A. BROWN had been stationed there, and suggested Mr. Dillon as his successor, on the ground that although the congregation was about equally divided on the separation of the Church into North and South, yet those who wished to remain with the Church North, desired a preacher from Ohio.

Before Mr. Dillon came, an old board of Trustees, some of whom had resigned, and some had ceased to be members of the Church, held a meeting and resolved that they would not receive *any* preacher sent from the Ohio Conference. Mr. Dillon arrived and was threatened with a mob.—On Sunday he found the doors of the Church closed upon him, but obtained possession, and, amidst great noise and disturbance from a crowd of persons round the house and in the basement preached.

On Monday the citizens at large held an indignation meeting, when a committee of sixty were appointed to wait upon Mr. Dillon and notify him that unless he left town before the next Saturday he would be forcibly removed! His decision is not known, nor is the result.

In the mean time, Brown, their former preacher, who had returned there for his family, was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, but left it before it was prepared. Neither of these preachers are charged with being abolitionists, but the people would not allow the Church to have a preacher from Ohio.

HOMICIDE.—The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, the 22d, has a detailed statement of a deadly encounter, on the third instant, between Colonel J. M. Estill and N. C. Young, of Clinton county, Missouri, formerly of Maryland.

It seems that Mr. Young had published a handbill denouncing Colonel Estill as "a liar, a swindler, and a coward." After this publication, the parties appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by Young against Estill. Estill was fully acquitted by the committee. For several days afterwards, the two gentlemen went armed in anticipation of an encounter. On the third instant, whilst Young was at work in his field, Estill approached him on horseback, armed with three guns. Young started to meet him with a double-barrelled gun and a six-barrelled pistol, and, when they within twenty five yards of each other, Estill called out to Young to stop and asked him if he would retract his charges. Young replied that he would not. Estill inquired if he was prepared to defend himself. Young replied that he was. Estill, still on horseback, rasied his gun instantly and fired, the charge taking effect on Young. Young fired immediately afterward but missed. Estill leaped from his horse on the side next to Young, and both fired a second time, Young's gun going off first and whilst he was falling from the effect of Estill's first shot. Young lived only half an hour, and Estill was uninjured.

INCENDIARISM.—The citizens of Florence and vicinity, in Washington county, are much excited, we learn, in reference to recent attempts at incendiaryism. On Thursday or Friday last, the Presbyterian Church at that place was destroyed, valued at $3,000. A day or two previous a barn belonging to Esqr. Proudfitt, was burnt, with its contents, valued at $900.—*Beaver Argus.*

☞ **Antimasonic & Whig Meeting.**—The Antimasons and Whigs of Peebles township are requested to meet in the Public School room, in East Liberty, on Friday evening, October 3d, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance to the interests of the party.
oct2-2t MANY.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County, No. 10 December Term A. D., 1845.

In the matter of the application of sundry citizens for the erection of a new Township out of parts of Ross and Indiana Townships, Commissioners Report filed June 16th 1845.

And now to wit, September 27th, 1845. On motion of Wm. D. Tassey the Court order the Clerk to give notice by publicat on in the Weekly Gazette and Manufacturer for four weeks, of the above application and of the filing of the report of Commissioners.

By the Court. TAOMAS FARLEY, Clk.
oct3-w4t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of SAMUEL BLACK, late of Carroll township, deceased, to present them to the undersigned for settlement on the 11th day of OCTOBER next, at the late residence of the deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. MARTHA BLACK,
ROSS BLACK,
sep26-w6t—[Wash. Rep. $1.75. Executors.

GOSHEN CHEESE—10 boxs *prime* just landed and for sale by A G REINHART,
oct1 140 Liberty st.

LOBSTERS & SARDINES—
5 doz cans fresh Lobsters.
3 do do superior Sardines, just arrived and for sale by A G REINHART,
oct1 140 Liberty st.

TABLE SALT—4 doz boxes fine table salt just rec'd and for sale by A G REINHART,
oct1 140 Liberty st.

GEO. S. SWARTZ

HAS received a large stock of Sheeting and Shirting **MUSLINS** at all prices, to which he would invite the attention of purchasers. Good white and unbleached Muslin for 6 and 7 cts per yard at No. 66 Market st.
oct1

CASHMERES & MOUS de LANES—A few pieces very rich shaded cashmeres just received.—Also, a beautiful assortment Mous de Lanes and low priced cashmeres, at No. 66 Market st.
oct1 GEO. S. SWARTZ.

BONNET RIBBONS—Just opened a large assortment dark Bonnet Ribbons, newest style.
Also, a fine assortment Winter Flowers at very low prices, at No. 66 Market st. GEO. S. SWARTZ.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

200 PIECES OF CARPETING for sale at REDUCED PRICES, wholesale and retail, varying in price from 12½ cts to $1.75 per yard, at the **New Carpet Warehouse,** No 110 Wood street, corner of Fifth, up stairs. The subscriber is now opening his fall stock of the best styles and variety, such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities. Those wishing Carpets need not, therefore, go East when such an establishment is to be found in Pittsburgh. I respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to my new and splendid stock. Please call and judge for yourselves, I am receiving new supplies constantly. Among my stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet business, viz:

Full setts of extra rich Royal Brussels;
New styles splendid and rich Imperial Carpets;
Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;
Best superfine Ingram do;
Fine and common do do;
4-4, ¾ and ⅞ plain Venitian do;
Rugs—Extra superfine Chenville;
do Tufted and Saxony;
do Brussels and Axminster;
Mats—Tufted, Saxony and Sheepskin;
do Jute, Manilla and Alcant;

ALSO—A full and complete stock of Floor Oil Cloths, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, or door pieces.

ALSO—Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Drugets Floor Baize.

ALSO—Splendid Window Shades painted in best Oil Colors, Landscapes, City Views, Water Falls, &c. &c.

ALSO—French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Matting 6-4, 8-4 and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash Stair Linen, cotton and woollen Crumb Cloths.

All colors of figured Damask and watered Morcens; Stair Rods of all sizes, Carpet Bindings, &c.
oct1 W. McCLINTOCK.

NEW GOODS.

R. D. THOMPSON would inform his friends and customers that his stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS is now complete. The following comp se a part, viz:

Mouselin de Laines;	Cashmere D'Ecosse;
Alpacas;	English and French Merinos;
Bombazines;	Flannels;
Prints;	Bro. and bleached Muslins;
Shawls;	Scotch and French Ginghams;
Bonnets;	Bonnet Ribbons, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Stair Rods, Matts, &c.

Call and examine if you wish to buy cheap, at No. 110 Market st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1845.
GEORGE OGDEN·····W. BARKER·····W. J. HOWARD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ····· 3 @3½
Pearls ····· 4@4½
Scorchings ····· 3 @3½
Saleratus ····· 4½@4¾

Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ····· — @7.00
Common ····· — @6.00

Axles—₱ lb.

Bristles—₱ lb.
American ····· 33 @40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ····· — @ 9
Common ····· — @ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ····· 2.12½@2.25
Small size ····· —@ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ····· 28 @30

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ····· 60.00@70.00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1.25@1.87½
Slaker ····· @ —

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· 4.12½@4.25
Black Oak ····· —@4.00
Hemlock ····· 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ····· 3½@ 4
From wagon ····· @ 4½

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee X Alabam 4 @ 7½

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ····· @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ····· — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ····· @22
Cincinnati do ····· @22
Sperm, best brands — @33
Do inferior ····· @30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12 ····· @—
" 11 to 14 ····· @—
" 14 to 16 ····· @—
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 ····· @—
" 600 ····· @—
" 700 ····· @—
" 800, 900, 1000 — @—
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @24
Carpet Chain ····· @20
Cotton Twine ····· @23
Candle Wick ····· @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ····· 11½@12
St. Domingo ····· — @—
Laguayra ····· — @—
Rio ····· 7½@ 9
Havana ····· @—

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ····· @30
Sheathing ····· @30
Bolt ····· @28
Old ····· 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ····· @10
White Rope ····· @10
Tarred ····· @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· @ 9
" " com'n — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ····· —@2.50
Long ····· @1.75
Common ····· —@1.50
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Reverb'd gearage do ····· —@4½
Light machinery do ····· —@4
Heavy Rolling mill cast ngs do ····· —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· —@3
over 10 in ····· —@2
Grate Bars ····· —@2½
Hollow ware assort'd —@3½
Sad Irons ····· —@5
Counter weights ····· —@.50
Dog Irons ····· —@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· —@6
[10 ₱ cent off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ····· —@3
Dearborn ₱ set ····· —@50
Tea kettles doz —7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons — 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2.25
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Saxonia, ····· 8 @ 8½
38 Lemuel & Brunswick ····· — @ 8½
Allegheny Drills ····· @ 7½
Light 4-4 brown ····· 6 @ 6½
4 Lanvale & Great Falls ····· —@ 6
New Market Fine ····· —@10
A & Wigham ····· —@10
Bleached, 3/4 4-4 ····· 6 @14
Fine 11-14 hamilton Sheeting ····· —@12
5-4 do. ····· —@14½
Tickings—
Methuens ····· —@16½
Saco ····· —@11
Hud on ····· —@14
A. C. A. ····· —@14½
Rochester ····· —@14
West Branch ····· @17
Brown Drills ····· 8½@10
Bleached ····· 10@11½
Prints—
Common ····· 5½@ 8
Good Madder ····· 8½@11
Merrimack & Fall River Blues ····· 11½@12½

Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 13 @17
Alum ····· — @ 3½
Asa dietida ····· 20 @25
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· 10 @11
Borax, refined ····· 19 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ····· 30 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ····· 53 @55
Cud. pods, Lone cask 7½@ 8
Cocineal ····· 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ····· 19 @22
Copperas ····· 1¼@ 2½
Glue ····· 12 @13
Gal's ····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· 40 @50
" Copal ····· 58 @65
" Tragacanth ····· 31 @75
" Shellac ····· 15 @18
" Mastic ····· 1.20@1.25
Ipe cac ····· 87 @100
Jal'p, powdered ····· 80 @ 85
Lit arge ····· 5½@ 6½
Licorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· 19 @20
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 37 @42
Morena, Flake ····· 37 @62
Myrtle Wax, Unadulter'd 19 @22
Madder, Common ····· 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 20 @90
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4½@ 5
" Castor ····· 88@1.00
" Cassia ····· 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ····· 2.50@3.00
" Lemon ····· 2.12@2.25
" Peppermint ····· 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ····· 5.00@5.00
Quinine ····· 2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root ····· 65 @75
Sal Ammoni ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 1½@ 5
Senna ····· 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ····· 5½@ 7
Fustic ····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· 10½@11½

Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ····· 27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 23 @30

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· @25
Soft ····· 16 @18
Hard ····· —@10
Currants, Zante ····· —@12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· none
Malaga ····· none
Raisins, Muscat ····· —@—
" bunch ····· 2.87½@3.00
Bloom ····· —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx none
Oranges do ····· none
Peaches dry, bu ····· —@—
Apples dry ····· —@—
Apples green, bbl. 75@2.50

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ····· 15.00@17.00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Cana.
Flour, ₱ bbl ····· @—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'd, Tallow, &c ····· @50
Feathers ····· @80
Fur & Peltries ····· @—
Wool ····· @80
Rags ····· @02½
Ashes ····· @45
Oil of all kinds ····· @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @—
To Cleveland, ····· @25 @30
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· @25
Louisville ····· @37½
St. Louis ····· @75

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ····· @ —
Superfine, ····· 3.50@3.56½
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· @2.02½
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat, ····· @1.50
" hf. bbls @

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ····· 10@12½
Shorts ····· —@—

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 —@—
No. 1 hf-bbls— —@—
No 2 ····· —@—
No 2 hf-bbls— —@ 7.25
No 3 ····· 8.75@ 9.00
No 1 kits ····· —@—
Herring, Gib'd ··· 5.75 @6.25
No 2 ····· —@—
Salmon, No. 1 — 16.50@17.00
No 2 ····· —@—
Shad ····· 8.50 @9.00
Cod, ₱ lb ····· —@ 4

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ····· —@9.00
Pint, ₱ do ····· —@7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ····· —@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10 ····· 2.35@2.50
10x12 ····· 3.30@3.50
12x18 ····· 8.50@9.75
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1.75@1.87
10x12 ····· 2.25@2.50

Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ····· 5.50@6.00
Eagle 6½ lbs ····· @3.00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7.00
FFG do ····· @4.00
Eagle do in papers —@6.00
Rock powder ···· 3.50@4.00

Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ····· 65 @68
Rye ····· @42
Oats ····· 28@30
Corn ····· @31½
Barley ····· 65 @ 72

Glue—₱ lb.
Pitts'o, common ···· @12½

Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ····· 28@ 32

Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy ····· 14.00@18.00
Clover ····· —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—

Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ····· 9@10½
Spanish ····· 14 @16
Do salted ····· —@—
Do kips ₱ skin— 1.00@1.62½
Green ····· —@ 4

Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ···· —@ 4
Manilla ····· 7½@ 8

Hops—₱ lb
First sort '45 ····· 14 @15½

Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ····· 1.50@1.75
Spanish ····· 1.10@1.25
Manilla ····· 95@1.00

Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· @4½
Bar ····· 4½@4¾
Common sizes Pipe— 6 @6½
Sheet ····· @6½

Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore ···· 18 @20
New York ····· 15@17½
Damaged ····· 13 @15
Slaughter ····· 18 @20
Skirting ····· 21 @23
Harness, black ···· 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ···· 30.00@36.00
Russet do ····· 36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd 23.00@28.00
Kips finished ···· 21.00@26.00
Calf skin do ···· 15.00@26.00
Lace Leather 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen— 45.00@—
2 do ···· 35.00@—
3 do ···· 25.00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2½@2.5

Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine clear, inch— —@20.00
Common, " — —@16.00
Clear, 1¼ " — —@30.00
Com'n 1¼ " — —@—
Clear, 2 " — —@40.00
Com'n 2 " — —@—
Flooring clear 1 inch do — @—
1 in. common —@18.00
Oak do do ····· —@—
Pine Shingles ₱ 1.75@2.25
100 ····· 1.75@ 2.50
Laths sawed 100 1.75@2.00

Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron ····· @12½

Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse ····· 40 @ 44
" N Orleans' — @—
New Orleans ···· 37½@40
Country ····· @—

Naval Stores—
Ros n, ₱ brl ···· 2.50@2.75
Pitch ····· —@ 2.00
Tar, Allegheny ···· 2.50@2.75
N. Carolina ···· 3.75@4.50
Turpentine, gall··· 35@ 50
Varnish, Copal ··· 1.75@2.00

Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ····· @7

Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ····· 70@ 80
Lard, City ····· 50@ 65
Olive ····· 4.25@4.50
Sperm bleached — @1.20
" unbleached — @1.15
" Fall ····· 95@1.00
Whale ····· —@ 75
Tanners, ₱ brl 18.00@22.00

Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue ····· 87@1.00
Lampblack ····· 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ···· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ···· —@ 8
" Yellow No 1 @35
" " No 2 @25
Brunswick Green ··· 15 @20
White Lead, dry ··· 9½@ 6½
" oil, pure, keg 1.65@1.75
" " No. 1 ···· 1.35@1.50
Res. Lead ····· 6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre ····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ····· 3 @ 3½
Verdigris ····· 30@35

Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry ··· —@—
" Forge ····· —@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ··· @—
" Forge ····· —@—
Tennessee.
Pennessee ····· —@—

Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@12.50

Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· 8½@9
" Shoulders ····· —@—
" Sides ····· 7½@7¾
Sloground city cure —@—
" country cure — @—
Lard, No 1 in kegs— 8 @8½
" 2 in. kegs —@—
" 1 in bbls — @—
Butter " 1 in kegs— 9@10½
" 1 in roll — @—
Cheese, W Reserve— 5 @5½
" Goshen — @10
" Pine Apple —@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ····· @3.50
Do Butter ····· @4.25

Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ····· @—
Neshannocks ····· @—

Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ····· @3
Do. good white ···· 4½@5½

Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ····· 4½@5

Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ····· 5.00@6.00
Timothy ····· 3.50 @4.00
Flaxseed ····· —@100

Spices—₱ lb
Cloves ····· —@15
Cassia, in Mats ···· @25
Ginger ····· 10 @11
Nutmegs ····· 1.37@1.50
Pepper ····· 12 @12½
Alspice ····· @13

Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ····· @—
Seneca ····· @—

Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ···· @4½
Cincinnati yellow ···· @4¼
Chilicothe yellow ···· @—
Pittsburgh brown ···· @—
Cincinnati brown ···· @—
Chilicothe brown ···· @—
Castile ····· @—

Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· @5½
Cincinnati No 1 ····· @5½

Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· @12½
" Eagle ····· @10½
" Hoop L ····· @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· @ —
Shear single ····· @—
" double ····· @—
" treble ····· @—
German steel ····· @10
English blister ····· @12½
American blister ···· @ 5½
Spring ····· 5½@ 5½

Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle ···· 2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1.50@1.75
" N O ····· 87@1.00
" N E 1st proof 40@1.50
Gin, Holland ····· 1.00@ .00

Sugar—₱ lb
N O, prime, hhd ··· 7 @7½
" fair, hhd ····· —@6½
Havana, white lb ··· —@—
Brazil, " lb ··· 10½@10¾
Loaf, No 1 lb ··· @—
" 2 lb ··· @—
" 3 lb ··· @—
Pulverize, Philad ··· @—

Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· —@1.06
1 in store ···· 1.01@1.12½
2 afloat ····· —@—
Table, doz. box — @—

Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ····· @10

Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 5 @ 6
Manufacturers do ··· 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ····· @ 9
Plug in kegs ····· @ 6½
Plug in boxes ····· @14
6 twist ····· 4½@ 6
Cavendish ····· @ 4
128 Lump in box ··· 13 @14
5s " ····· @14
16s " ····· @14
Scotch snuff ····· @14
Rappee ····· @14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap. — @25

Tea—₱ lb.
Imperial ····· 50 @75
Gunpowder ····· 45 @70
Young Hyson ····· 30 @70
Pouchong ····· 30 @75

Tinplate—₱ box
I X ····· —@11.50

Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered ····· 6@6¼
Rough ····· @4
Soap Grease ····· @4½

Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ····· @ —

Wines—₱ gallon.
L P Madira ···· 2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe ···· 1.00@1.50
Lisbon ····· 75@1.50
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1.00@2.00
Calabria ····· 65@ 70

Wool—₱ lb.
Prime ····· @33
Full blood ····· @30
¾ blood ····· @28
½ blood ····· @26
¼ blood ····· @25
Common ····· 22@24

Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet ····· 8 @ 9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1, 1845.

State of Trade—The business of the week has generally been of a languid character—some houses have been very busy, and others are not; the activity being by no means uniform, and showing that the Fall trade has not yet commenced generally. It will be on, however, shortly. We have nothing particularly new to notice. The changes in the general market are comparatively few, and in their details do not affect leading articles. We are pleased to see our dealers, generally, so amply prepared to accommodate the trade from abroad. Remembering that the great fire occurred but a few months ago, we, though on the spot, and seeing the rebuilding progressing from day to day, must confess our amazement at the astonishing transformation, wrought by no "Alladin's Lamp," but by the industry and idomitable energy of our own merchants and mechanics. It would be difficult to ask for a more conclusive proof of business enterprize. There is one feature in our market deserving of attention—*there are very few of any, old stocks of mdse or groceries.* What was out of the burnt district at the time of the catastrophe, was in request immediately afterwards and having been sold is replaced with fresh. We presume there never was a time in the commercial history of Pittsburgh previous to the present, in which there was so great an amount of fresh goods of every description.

The Rivers—Since our last report the water reached 4½ feet, but has since fallen to 3 feet 5 in.—there is every prospect of a rise, the weather having been rainy.

Ashes—The market is without alteration as

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF EX-SPEAKER WHITE.—We are pained to learn of the suicide of the Hon. John White, from the Lexington Observer, of yesterday. We give below extracts from the Observer's account of the melancholy affair. A letter also appears in that paper from Col. David Irvine, under date of Monday evening, stating in addition that Judge White had returned the day before from holding the Breathitt court; that for some months his health had been very feeble, accompanied by great depression of spirits; that his remains were to be interred on on Wednesday; and that the bar of Richmond were to hold a meeting on Tuesday:

Our city was thrown into great consternation yesterday morning by the intelligence from Richmond; that the Hon. John White, of that place, had, on Monday evening, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The intelligence was the more startling from the character of the distinguished dead. He was cool, determined, self poised, brave; and an act of this kind would have been expected as soon from any one in our State as from John White. We have no further particulars than that sometime in the forenoon of Monday he told his family that he would retire to his room, and wished to be private—not to be interrupted. He did so, and about 3 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, and upon going into the room, it was found that he had put an end to his existence by placing a pistol against his right temple and blowing a ball through his head. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause, though nothing had been discovered, when our informant left, which indicated the reason.

He has left an amiable wife and several interesting children to lament the loss of a husband, farher, protector.

LATE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

Intelligence from Aransas Bay, to the 15th instant, has been brought to New Orleans by the steamship Alabama.

Among the news is an account of a deplorable catastrophe, resulting from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Dayton, on the 12th inst., when she was about half way between Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island, by which eleven persons were killed, including among them Lieutenants Berry and Higgins, of the Fourt's Regiment of Infantry. The names of the rest are not stated. Sixteen persons were wounded, but none of their wounds were considered dangerous. The steamboat is a total loss. At the time of the disaster, there were on board only between thirty and forty persons, consisting of United States soldiers and hands attached to the boat.

☞ We commend to the attention of our readers, the remarks of our correspondent on the Cotton Factories, and heartily coincide with him in respect to the propriety of refusing hereafter to employ any child under 14 years of age. We have good common schools in our cities where they can be properly trained until they are old enough to take their part in the active business of life. We think, also, that our Cotton Manufacturers should agree to accede to the ten-hour system whenever it can be made general throughout the country, and in the meantime to give any proper efforts, to bring about that system generally, their countenance and support. Having done these things, no reasonable man can ask them to do more, and we have not much doubt that the operatives, throwing off their meddlesome ill-advisers, will again go to work.

MR. GOUGH'S STATEMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes in its second edition of Thursday, the statement of Mr. Gough, relative to his late perilous position. We have no room for it this morning, but, briefly, he relates that he accidentally met with a man named Jonathan Williams, who claimed to be an old acquaintance, and invited him to take a glass of soda with him. After some demur he consented, and went to a shop, where soda, with raspberry syrup was called for. The man handed Mr. Gough his glass, with his hand over the top of it—an unusual way. Soon after drinking the soda Mr. Gough felt an unusal and warm sensation about his lungs and chest, which increased untll he became totally bewildered.

What follawed is partially known to the public.—Mr. Gough, on account of his wandering mind, is unable to give a connected explanation.

BURGLARY.—One night last week, some villain or villians entered the house of a Mr. Morse, in Allegheny, in Norman's Row. Mrs. Morse woke about 4 o'clock in the morning, and having occasion to get up, she found her clothes scattered about the room. She proceeded down stairs to get a light, and as she arrived at the bottom, she saw a man with a black face, who immediately knocked her down, wounding her in the face severely. She immediately cried out, when the rascal made his escape. On examination, it was found he had rummaged every part of the house, had taken all the wearing apparel of the occupants of the bed-room, and carried them down stairs. In his hurry to leave he only took what money he had purloined, though other things were gathered together, which he doubtless intended to secure. This is the fourth robbery in the same neighborhood within five weeks.

H. J. Schreiner, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial direction of the Star and Sentinel, published in Gettysburgh, Adams county, by D. A. Buehler, Esq., who promises to conduct the paper with zeal, discretion, and propriety, on the true Whig principles. We wish him success.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer Julia Palmer, Captain Titus, has gone to the Sault Ste. Marie, destined for the Lake Superior trade, and on her arrival, will be put on ways, taken across the portage, and launched upon the father of Lakes, to run between Copper Harbor and the Sault Ste. Marie. Col. Taylor of Buffalo, is said to be the principal owner, and accompanies the expedition.

MOROCCO.—The National Intelligencer, speaking of the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco to recognize the recently appointed Consul from the United States, has the following suggestion:

"A correspondent suggests that the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco, through the Bashaw of Tangiers, to recognize our recently appointed Consul, calls for wisdom and prudence in those who have the management of our foreign affairs. It is not in itself, he says, a just occasion of hostilities, but it may lead to a state of things from which amicable relations will with difficulty be restored. We have now, as it happens, no naval force in the Mediterranean; but, as the Mexican war-cloud has pretty much departed, some of our national ships, he doubts not, will soon be ordered into that sea."

Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of this Diocese.—The clerical and lay delegates to this convention, which has been looked forward to with an interest so deep, assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in St. John's Chapel, in this city. The whole body of the house was filled with delegates, while the galleries literally overflowed with an attentive and devout congregation.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Sherwood, of Hyde Park, whose text was taken from the third chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th verses.—*New York Express.*

ADDRESS.

TO THE WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The day is drawing near when you will be called upon to exercise the privilege of freemen, in selecting those who shall represent you in the Legislature, and the County Offices. And when the day does come, will any Whig or Antimason be found recreant to his duty or his party? Will any one arrayed under the Whig flag, and claiming Whig principles, be deterred by business or any other excuse, from attending the Polls, and voting for the candidates of his party?

The Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County have, presented for their suffrages, an excellent ticket throughout; one that will compare most favorably with any and all others now before the people. On it are the names of men, (without an exception,) not only capable and deserving in themselves, but who have done good service to the *cause* in this County. Such are the men we should delight to honor and reward.

But if, by any mischance—if, by any untoward division in our ranks—from prejudice, secession, apathy or otherwise, we should suffer any part of our ticket to be defeated, we might as well abandon at once our party organization; for if our principles are not worth fighting for, they are not worth owning. And, as has been said, if we do not take the trouble to carry our local elections we may well despair of success in those of a general nature.

In this it would be well if we were taught by our enemies; for while we are lying supine and indifferent, they are straining every nerve to win the race, and carry off the prize. They even now congratulate themselves on the prospect of success, indulging the hope that certain factions will draw off sufficient votes to defeat our ticket, and thus enable them to foist theirs on the Whigs of this county.

By such schemes they have succeeded before; and even now, the best offices in the County are filled by those who are not the choice of a majority of the voters; a matter of deep regret to us during the last campaign.

What Whig will lend himself directly or indirectly, to procure such a triumph of Locofocoism! a triumph which would be hailed with acclamations and rejoicings in all the adjacent purlieus of the so-called Democracy; a triumph that would carry disappointment and dismay to the hearts of our friends throughout the State and Union: a triumph which would be sounded abroad from Maine to Texas, and would furnish a fatal weapon to the Administration in their threatened onslaught on the Tariff and other Whig Measures, at the approaching session of Congress.

In every aspect, our defeat would prove disastrous; but chiefly it would be fatal to the success of the Railroad Bill, that vitally important measure. For, should the Whigs in the next Legislature find that we have not been true to ourselves, but have allowed a Locofoco delegation to be returned from this county, where we have so large a majority, they might with good reason decline to come to our assistance; while on the other hand, the Locofocos who may chance to favor this great object, know that they have nothing to expect from old Allegheny.

But, is there any danger of defeat? No! if our friends will give one day to their country; no! if they will rally in their might, resolved to be victorious! once more over the trainbands of Locofocoism; no! if they do not, misled by false issues, throw away their votes on candidates having no possible chance of success.

We fondly trust that none will be seduced from their party allegiance, to cast their votes for any of your "*hail-fellows well met*," who may be running on the side of our opponents; for such are the very men most notorious, when the lines are drawn, for party prejudice and party rancour. And though they may be willing, for the time being to bury the hatchet, in order to secure votes, yet, in the event of their election, they would be the first to boast of victory, and laugh at our gullibility. And especially should those be marked, who, having once been of us, are now arrayed against us. With all such we can have no communion.

Let us, then, resolve to give a sweeping majority for our whole ticket; a majority that will show our Whig brethren throughout the State, that although we may have been sleeping, it has not been the sleep of death; that we are now aroused and in earnest; and that in the support of Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men, our flag is never furled, but floats proudly by the side of that of LANCASTER County. In token of which we will send greeting to the "OLD GUARD," with the assurance, that if we cannot beat her, we will nobly support her; and shoulder to shoulder we will stem the torrent of Locofoco misrule, which has so long swept, and would still sweep, our Commonwealth as with a besom of destruction.

Allegheny expects every Whig to do his duty, on the second Tuesday of October next, not only by giving his attendance, but by securing that of his neighbors, at the Polls. Appoint then your Committees; bring out the full force, and vote the WHOLE Whig Ticket, "without substitution or erasure."

Let not the rest of the State have reason to say that the brilliant Whig STAR of old Allegheny has been obscured by the rising mists of Locofocoism from the adjoining counties; but, may it shine with increased lustre, as a Beacon which shall indicate to all concerned, that our County occupies her usual proud position in the vanguard of the fight for correct principles, and that her Whigs, like their hearts, "*are always found in the right place.*"

THE MORMON WAR.

One of the editors of the St. Louis Republican, who is at the seat of the War, has been endeavoring to effect a compromise in some way between the parties.

Between 250 and 400 Mormons were out in arms under Backenstos, the Sheriff. The editor concludes his letter thus:

"My own belief is, that, although the Mormons have now in the field the strongest party, and have excited considerable fears in the ranks of the Anties, that the latter will yet rally, and carry the warfare further than it has yet been carried. They will, if it is renewed, attempt to avenge the deaths of Worrell and McBratacy. Symptoms of trouble were manifesting themselves at Keokuk, I. T., when I left. The citizens of the township had resolved that the Mormons should not live in their township, and they had sent a petition to the Governor requesting him to have all removed."

Backenstos has issued a third proclamation. By the following it will be seen that another murder has been committed:

From the Warsaw Signal, Extra, Sept. 18th.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER.—We are called on to record another murder, of a most brutal character, committed by the Mormons on yesterday. About 12 o'clock, a party of ten men were riding across the prairie, near Bear Creek, where they fell in with the Sheriff's Mormon *posse*.—The latter immediately fired on them, without provocation, and wounded a horse and one of the men. They then gave chase, and overtook one of the party, a young Irishman, named Samuel McBratney, a teamster in the employ of Gould & Mellen, shot him, and after he was down stabbed him with a sword in several places, and cut his throat and head in a most revolting manner.—They then left him in the open prairie, taking his horse with them.

TRAVEL ON THE CANAL.

We are gratified to learn that Passengers by D. LEECH & Co's Line of Express Packets, come through without delay of any moment, being only about one hour behind the usual time. Stages were on the spot where required, and as far as the travel is concerned there is no interruption. It is thought a temporary trunk will be put up across the Juniata sufficient to answer all purposes until the close of navigation, when a substantial Aqueduct will be built.

The Lexington Inquirer, of Friday last, says "We learn that at the time of putting our paper to press, ten of a committee, appointed by the meeting in this city on the 10th, to remove the office of the True American, were on trial before the city court."

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

This memorial of the subscribers, Delegates to a Convention held at Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, on the 24th September, A. D., 1845, respectfully sheweth; That the constituents of your memorialists, composing a large and respectable mass of the citizens of the state, have for some time past, watched with eager anxiety the untiring and energetic efforts made by our northern and eastern neighbors to divert from our beloved Commonwealth a portion of that trade and travel which our public works were intended to attract and accommodate.

That they have been compelled to believe, even at this early period, before the rival works are completed, that the efforts of those enterprising neighbors have already had the effect to divert much business and travel around us. That they have been forced to the conviction that the interests of our public works are in imminent peril, and that something must be done to counteract the energetic, enterprising spirit of the citizens of the well styled Empire state.

Before the Delegates had assembled in Convention, indeed, even before they had left their respective homes, they were stimulated to the prosecution of their task by perceiving that their constituents were not the only Pennsylvanians who were convinced of the necessity of active exertions, if we wished to retain a portion of the trade and travel, between the sea-board and the great west. Our fellow citizens, on the banks of the Delaware and Susquehanna unite with those on the Ohio and the shores of Lake Erie, in the demand that the activity of our northern neighbors should be met by corresponding activity in the Keystone state. It is true, that all are not united in advising the mode in which this activity shall be displayed, or in recommending the same remedy. But still much has been gained, when so large a portion of our fellow citizens concur in the opinion, that further inactivity in Pennsylvania would be dangerous, and that it is imperatively required that something should be done. One portion of our fellow citizens are urging a Rail Road from Sunbury to Erie, while other portions rely upon a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by way of Harrisburgh and the Juniata. The friends of the latter project are not of one mind, as to the means by which it should be made,—one portion of the advocates of this work, advise that it should be a state work made at the expense of the state, and managed by state officers; the other portion, composed probably of those who recollect how difficult it was to secure a majority in favor of our main line, even while we were free from debt, who remember the combinations of interests, the scheme of what was called log rolling, by which bills were passed, believe that any attempt made now, when the state has a debt of forty millions of dollars, to pass such a bill must be utterly fruitless, and advise that the road should be made by a company.

While your memorialists decline taking any part between the friends of the various projects, they beg leave respectfully to state, that none of those works, or all combined, would ward off one great danger which hangs menacingly over our state works. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania had the power to prevent the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Ohio river, the completion of a Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, would be a great desideratum, and by affording to travellers and business men a choice of routes between our eastern and western emporiums, would attract into the state a large amount of business and travel. But Pennsylvania cannot arrest the westward progress of that road. It is not conceivable that Virginia can persist blindly in refusing to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road Company the mere privilege of spending millions of dollars among her citizens in making a valuable improvement through her territory: an improvement which will cost her nothing, and will greatly benefit her citizens and enchance the value of vast tracts of her wild lands. It is not possible that the Legislators of a great state will obstinately persist in her illiberal policy merely to gratify the morbid and unreasonable jealously of a great company, which has not entitled itself to favor by any great display either of liberality or activity. That Legislature, may, perhaps, persist in prohibiting the Baltimore Company from approaching too near to the route of the James river and Kenhawa improvment; but that it will inflexibly refuse the earnest application of the citizens of the northern sections of Virginia is scarcely credible. Perhaps it may be some years before the right of way through that state is granted, but your memorialists cannot doubt that it will be granted, unless Pennsylvania, by a wise and liberal law, permits the road to come into our territory and terminate at Pittsburgh. But should our Legislature adhere to its previous harsh and illiberal restraints and thus drive the company to make renewed applications to Virginia, we cannot doubt that it will at length succeed, and in that event we greatly fear the worst result for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and her public works; even the completion of the proposed Rail Road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh will not protect our Commonwealth against great loss and injury.

Your memorialists here respectfully ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the following view of the matter.

Suppose a Rail road completed from the mouth of Fishing Creek on the Ohio river, to Cumberland, and another from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh; what would then be the position of our public works? We would not only have a rival rail-road commencing with the state works at Pittsburgh and running parallel to and close by them throughout their entire length to Harrisburgh, but we would also have another rail-road striking the Ohio river, one hundred and thirty-four miles below Pittsburgh, and below many of the most serious obstructions.

From Martinsburgh at the mouth of Fishing Creek to Cumberland by the surveyed Rail road route, is	136¾	miles.
From Cumberland to Baltimore, by Railroad, is	189	"
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, is	92¼	"
To'al from Martinsburg to Phila.	467¾	"
From Martinsburgh to Pittsburgh, by the Ohio, is,	134	miles.
From Pittsburgh, by Railroad to Harrisburgh, is	243	"
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, is	105	"
	482	"

Or to reduce these distances to time, from Fishing Creek by Cumberland and Baltimore to Philadelphia, at fifteen miles per hour, would require 31 hours.

From Fishing Creek by the river to Pittsburgh, at 7 miles per hour, would require	19	"
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, at fifteen miles per hour, would be	23	"
Total,	42	"

Thus a traveller leaving the river at the mouth of Fishing Creek, would save 14 miles of distance and eleven hours of time in going to Philadelphia by Baltimore; besides avoiding all the obstructions in the river between Fishing Creek and Pittsburgh. Surely it cannot be doubted that this difference in going to Philadelphia in favor of the Virginia route, would cause a great diversion of travel and trade in that direction during the winter, in seasons of low water, and indeed at all times.

But your memorialists would most respectfully state that this diversion of trade and travel, from our public works, would not be the only, nor even the most serious blow inflicted on our State by the extension of the Baltimore road to the mouth of Fishing Creek. Another blow of overwhelming force might be inflicted upon Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and her Public Works, by the completion of that road to Wheeling, or Fishing Creek or any point below the latter place on the Ohio river. Your memorialists wish to state this matter plainly and distinctly, so that every member of your honorable body may fully understand it, and act under a full conviction of the consequences which may ensue.

The general Government has frequently made appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi. These appropriations have always been carried with much difficulty by the aid of Maryland and western votes. Now if the excellent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be extended to Fishing Creek or Parkersburgh, the interest of the Marylanders, in the improvement of the Ohio above that point, would be greatly weakened; indeed a hostile interest might arise in some quarters where we have hitherto received warm support. The new route from Cincinnati by the lakes to New York, now fast advancing to completion, and the Railroad from Parkersburgh to Fishing Creek, would afford cheap and speedy passage to and from the seaboard, and thus that part of the Ohio above the terminus of the Railroad would become vastly less important, and further appropriations might be refused. Your memorialists will not undertake to say that they would certainly be refused, but they believe there would be great danger of it. They, therefore, confidently trust that your honorable body will not, without clear and substantial reasons, refuse the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right to expend millions of dolfars within the borders of this State, and thus force them to go through Virginia to the Ohio river.

If the only purpose to be accomplished, was the completion of a continuous Railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, the proposed Railroad from Harrisburgh, would be entirely satisfactory to a large majority of your memorialists. This, however, is not the only object to be attained.—The prevention of the extension of another Railroad from the seaboard to the Ohio, a short distance south of the Southern border, is an important matter. The grant of the right of way would prevent that work being made, and at the same time secure to Pennsylvania the completion of one hundred and forty miles of Railroad, within our borders, in a very direct line from Pittsburgh towards Philadelphia, without abstracting one dollar from the State Treasury.

Your memorialists trust that it will not be a slight inducement to favorable legislation in this case; that the grant of the right of way will probably secure the expenditure of some millions of dollars, in a section of the State, which has hitherto participated but slightly in the favors of government; although it has always contributed its share to the improvement of other sections of the Commonwealth.

In a National point of view, too, the extension of the road to Pittsburgh will be important; it would cross Mason and Dixon's line and thus form a new bond of union between the States north and south of that great dividing line.

Your Memorialists might urge various other topics, but they are unwilling to extend their Memorial further; they, therefore, conclude with the earnest prayer that your honorable bodies will pass an act granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way to Pittsburgh on just and liberal terms.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

The Strike—To the Employers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last remarks on the Cotton Manufacturing business of Pittsburgh, I stated that in my next I would endeavor, respectfully, to point out to the proprietors some practices in their present system which called for redress. In doing so I may remark,

First—That the practice has obtained in our *Western Cotton Mills* of employing quite small girls as doffers—that is, to change the spools on the spinning frames when full. A considerable company of these are kept in the spinning rooms, who surround a frame when ready to doff, and perform their office in from three to five minutes, so that the machine may proceed again without loss of time. These girls are then at leisure, and may be observed congregated together enjoying themselves, until another frame calls them to the light and brief duty assigned them—when they are again at leisure, &c. In the performance of this routine, I am informed that not over one-third of their time is actually engaged at the machine.

No circumstance connected with the manufacturing process, has been turned with so much success to the opprobium of the employers as this has. The ingenuity of the leaders of this *strike* has been exerted on the public stand and elsewhere, to operate on the public sympathy in behalf of these little girls; and most cordially do I unite my own sympathies with that of the Public, and I think with that of the Proprietors too, in asking for its discontinuance.

Second—A few words in explanation as to how this practice originated.

Parents in indigent circumstances, and especially widows, have continually beset the employers and their managers, entreating them, and oft with tears, to give employment to their small children, as the only honest means of obtaining bread.—These appeals have been so common and irresistable, as to lead, through motives of humanity, to a practice which is now generally disapproved. Our laws having humanely provided for all such cases, our poor houses being open for the reception and maintenance of the destitute, and the hearts and hands of our citizens always moved and held out to supply the wants of the needy, there is no occasion that this duty should devolve so heavily on the Cotton Mills.

Third—I would therefore suggest to the proprietors, whether they would not hereafter find it to their advantage to give employment to none but *full hands*; at least to employ none under 14 or 15 years of age, which would afford every child an opportunity to attend the Public School, and to the full exercise of all the functions of children until that advanced age. This course appears to be called for by an enlightened public opinion, and happily is provided for in our public school and poor house systems.

Fourth—As the adoption of this course, and the additional number of adults which might be requisite in carrying it out, together with the demand for hands, upon the completion of the two new mills now building, would probably require a greater number of young women than could readily be found contiguous to the mills, I would recommend the plan adopted at Lowell and other important manufacturing points in the East, in establishing large boarding houses, exclusively for females employed in the mills, conducted upon such principles as have called forth the admiration of the virtuous, and unarmed the attacks of the vicious. These would constitute the home of the Operatives, that may come from abroad, with every care and comfort found at the domestic fireside, and at a price barely to pay the cost of the establishment.

This mode will be found to produce a constant and abundant supply of hands, to afford a happy state of equality, concord and harmony amongst them, alike favorable to health, cleanliness, cheerfulness, mental and moral improvement. These, then, with some other minor modifications, appear to be requisite to the system in Pittsburgh. *They are not experiments*, but are in successful operation in the East, and are found in connection with a society of females second to none in our country, whether we regard them in the development of the moral, mental and physical energies of their natures, the attraction of their persons, the sweetness of their tempers, or the affection of their hearts.

Having endeavored in these articles to state facts, in a concise and familiar manner for the public good, and the especial benefit of Pittsburgh as a great manufacturing town, permit me, before taking leave of the subject for the present, to give the following synopsis of the facts presented for consideration, viz:

We have shown, by statistical facts, the importance of the Cotton manufacturing business to Pittsburgh and Allegheny:—

That it is unfairly and unjustly attacked in an insidnous manner.

That the weapons used, were to silence *truth* by propogating *falsehood!*

That not the operatives, but others have and are conducting this movement.

That the terms demanded were oppressive, and not common in the country.

That every spindle is mute and must continue so in Pittsburgh.

That the manufacturers ask no favors not common to their competitors.

That the movement is agrarian in its character.

That its doctrines are sophisms, and fraught with riot and bloodshed.

That business would seek other points, where better feelings prevailed.

That other countries have experienced these results—giving instances.

That our good name is in jeopardy and our character undermining.

Some errors pointed out in the present system of our cotton mills.

How the principal error was introduced.

How it may be removed and substituted.

Effect in other places of the remedy proposed.

If I have been successful in making these positions plain, the course which the public owe to their factories is very clear, and the interests of the hands equally obvious. Let what has transpired be sufficient: pursue phantoms no longer, eat not the bread of idleness, nor of charity, but of industry and peace.

"Why fled those charms of happier hour?
"Why was the work I love deserted?"

That this may be the lamentation of many, who do not now understand the motives of their leaders, is the fear of one who would do them good, although he is

Neither a property holder, a merchant nor a MANUFACTURER.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 27th day of October next.

Supplementary Account of O. O. Gregg, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Jost Ruck, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Hoesly, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Peter Bates, Administrator of the Estate of Paul Bruton, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Wylie, surviving Executor of the Estate of Saml. Wylie, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo. Pillar, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Pillar, late of Deer Township, dec'd.

Account of Jas. Semple and Robert Semple, Executors of the Estate of Jacob Burkhart, late of Pine Township dec'd.

Account of Saml. Baird and Wm. Alexander, Executors of the Estate of Mary Cannon, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Logan and John Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Wm. Irwin, late of Elizabethtown, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Cochran, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Geo. Fritz, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of Robt. Sterrett, Administrator of the Estate of David Frew, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Alter & David Bowman, Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Cowan, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Bratt & Thos. Bratt, Administrators of the Estate of Moses Bratt, late of Allegheny City dec'd.

Account of Thos. Partridge, Administrator de bonis non cum Testamento Annexo, of the Estate of Mary Fink late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Patrick Dunlap, Executor of the Estate of Harvey Allison, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of John Herron & Wm. Dickson, Executors of the Estate of Rev. John M. French, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McKnight, Jacob Boyer and Jos. T. McKnight, Executors of the Estate of Jas. McKnight, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Saml. Fawcet, Executor of the Estate of Archibald Lowrie, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Henry Morrison and Wm. Morrison, Executors of the Estate of Isabella Morrison, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Schemmer, Administrator of the Estate of Anthony Sutter, dec'd.

Account of John McClurg, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas McClurg, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Margaret Wray, late Margaret Jack, one of the Administrators of the Estate of James Jack, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Geo. Cochran, Executor of the Estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. McClure, one of the Executors of the Estate of Wm. McClure, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Geo McKenzie, Administrator of the Estate of John McCully, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Wilson, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Davis, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Thos. Cooper, Executor of the Estate of Jane Hodge, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of John Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd, Executor of the Estate of Robert Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of John Glenn and Wm. Nolde, Executors of the Estate of Jos. Cooper, late of Birmingham, dec'd.

Account of Chris. Snively and Peter Snively, Executors of the Estate of Henry Snively, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Hays, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Robert Hays, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Hugh Roland and Pauntly Muse, Executors of the Estate of Jos. Fenton, dec'd.

Account of John Tassey, Geo. Parsons and Ann Simmons, Executors of the Estate of John Parsons, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jas. Scott and Wm Scott, Executors of the Estate of Robert Scott, late of Pine Township, dec'd.

Account of Ann Coates, Administratrix of the Estate of Jas. Coates, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Chris. H. Wood, acting Administrator of the Estate of Nathan McDowell, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Robert Carothers, Executor of the Estate of Nancy Cowan, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Account of Sophia L. Aiden, Executrix of the Estate of Rev. Timothy Aiden, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of Geo. Ferree, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Ferree, late of Peebles Township, dec'd.

Account of John Peck, Administrator of the Estate of John Peck, dec'd.

Account of John McDonald Glenn, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Jos. Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Ebbs, Administrator of Robert Taylor, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Jos. Taylor, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of Rachel Hays, dec'd, Guardian of Sarah Montgomery, minor child of William Montgomery, dec'd, by her Administrator, William W. Fearns.

Supplementary Account of Chas. Carothers, Executor of the Estate of John Hall, late of Plum Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Wm. Holmes, Executor of the Estate of John Burgess, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Supplementary Guardian Account of Wm. Holmes, Guardian of Mary, John and Robert Burgess, minor children of John Burgess, dec'd.

Supplementary and Final Account of John Walker, Administrator of the Estate of Thos. Jeffery, late of Pitt Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Melcher Beltzhoover, Guardian of the Estate of Alfred O., William and Hugh Peeples, minor children of Hugh Peeples, late of Lower St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Jos. Little and John McClurg, Administrators of the Estate of John Kirkpatrick, dec'd.

P. A. MADEIRA Register.

Sep. 25th, 1845. sep26-d1&w1t

BETTER AND CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS

CANNOT BE HAD, THAN

SANDERS' SCHOOL READERS,

Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, SPELLING BOOK & PRIMER.

TESTIMONIALS from hundreds of PRACTICAL TEACHERS, of the highest respectability, in all parts of the Union, are before us, giving unequivocal testimony that SANDERS' SCHOOL BOOKS ARE THE BEST—*are superior to any of a similar kind.*

We have numerous commendatory notices written within the *last six weeks* by some of the most successful teachers in the Western Sates, as well as some score from New England bearing equally recent dates, holding such language as the following:—

"I believe them to excel in several respects any series before the public."—*Principal of a High School.*

"One striking excellence of these books is the attractive character they offer to young minds, by which they are allured to their task, rather than compelled: while at the same time, if the plan of the author is carried out by the teacher, the pupil will be taken through a rigid mental exercise."—*Principal of an Academy.*

"I am pleased with the arrangements of the lessons, both in spelling and reading. There is an easy transition from the simple to the more difficult, and taking the series as a whole, *I think it the best I have ever seen.* The tone of the lessons is high, and well calculated to impress favorably the mind of the young."—*Principal Female Institute.*

"I think these books excel all other School Books of their kind now in use. I would particularly notice the very easy manner in which the pupil is led along from the alphabet to a finished style of reading." * * * * —*Principal Primary School.*

"Particularly do I approve of the *Spelling Book* as altogether the best in use."—*Teacher in district school.*

The subscribers would have it distinctly understood that SANDERS' SCHOOL BOOKS are manufactured *in the very best style, are sold as low,* and will continue to be sold as low, as any 'similar Class-Books' published in the country. WM. H. MOORE & Co.,

Publishers of Sanders' School Books,
110 Main st. between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati.

sep26-d1aw3t&w3t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 163 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y, at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep29-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

Washington Reporter insert three months and charge this office.

R. TANNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS &c.

NO. 109 WOOD STREET,

(Between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,)

PITTSBURGH.

FALL STOCK.

R TANNER & CO, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of **Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.**, adapted to the Western trade, purchased of the Eastern manufacturers direct, on the most favorable terms, which we will sell for cash or approved credit, *for a very small advance on manufacturers prices.*

Merchants visiting this market, or on their way East, can satisfy themselves by calling and giving our stock and prices an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

sep22-w1t

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&w1

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers to be elected, in pursuance thereof, I, ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Old Court House, in the Diamond.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Leopold Sahl, on the corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Geo. H. Bell, on Liberty street, near Seventh street.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

The Electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in said ward.

The Electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of J. P. Tibbits, at the corner of the Mechanics Turnpike and Washington street, in said ward.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Geohring, formerly occupied by H. De Haven, on Federal street.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Oyler, formerly occupied by John Geohring, corner of Diamond and Ohio streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward, on the East Commons.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Mrs. ——, East Common.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house now or lately occupied by Conrad Freyvogle, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike road.

The Electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beitler, in the village of East Liberty.

The Electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The Electors of Plum township to meet at the house of Margaret Lattie, formerly John Lattie's, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly occupied by Thos. Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township, including the Borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walden, in said borough.

The Electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Snee, formerly occupied by James King, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The Electors of Upper St. Clair township, to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township.

The Electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of E. McAninch, formerly occupied by A. H. Harshbargar, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.

The Electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armour, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Onslot, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The Electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Strum, in said township.

The Electors of